

Strikers force delay on Council of Ireland

Face of the continuing general strike in Ulster, Mr Brian Faulkner's coalition Executive agreed yesterday to postpone establishment of an effective Council of Ireland until after the next elections in 1977 or 1978. The Social

Democratic and Labour MPs in the Executive accepted the postponement only after Mr Orme, the Minister of State, had pointed out that if they resigned the Executive would collapse and the "loyalist" strikers would have won their demand for fresh elections. The concession did not appease the

strikers, who throughout the day rebuilt barricades that had been removed by soldiers in the morning. The British Government decided to send a further 500 troops to the province and to defer consideration of a request for more than £5m government aid for Belfast shipyards.



Remainder of a paramilitary Ulster Defence Association patrol using an overturned car as a lookout post at a Belfast barricade still in position yesterday although they removed barriers on some roads.

Orme plea saves Faulkner coalition

Robert Fisk
Almost resigning en bloc; a long and heated dispute at Stormont yesterday saw Mr Faulkner's coalition ministers watered down the midday agreement, reducing it to at least three and possibly for ever the 's' of the proposed inter-mental Council of Ireland, their gesture did nothing to so the "loyalists" whose strike continued to keep 's' industrial and commercial in a state of atrophy, one point during their talks mainly Roman Catholic Democratic and Labour ministers in the Faulkner coalition said that they, if the Council of Ireland, 'd' by many members of minority community, as the ment to end partition, postponed. They were, per not to resign only by the hat the Executive would atically collapse if they

have won their demand for fresh elections in the province. Neither the massive military operation in Belfast yesterday morning, in which nearly 4,000 soldiers removed dozens of barricades nor the imminent arrival of yet more troops from Britain, bringing the total Army strength in Northern Ireland to around 16,700, made the slightest impression on the strikers' resolve to maintain their stoppage. The Ulster Workers' Council, which is running the strike, did not bother to comment on the Westminster decision to defer for the moment extra financial aid to Harland and Wolff, the Belfast shipbuilders. "It was rather known yesterday after Mr Wilson had held a meeting of ministers attended by Mr Rees, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, that a decision on a request for further Government aid in excess of £5m for Harland and Wolff, had been postponed in view of the strike and intimidation of men who wanted to work, our Political Correspondent writes. (Details, page 19.)

Throughout the day barricades were re-erected in the east and west of the city, gangs of young men, roamed Protestant streets, questioning motorists, and petrol and oil, embargoed by the strikers, became almost unobtainable. Long queues of motorists built up outside garages which still had supplies while UDA men checked their credentials and jobs to see if they deserved fuel. Electricity supplies were again less than a third, closing down every important industry in Northern Ireland for the third day running. With the evident reluctance of the loyalists to end their strike and with such a low state of morale in the province's Administration, the Sunningdale agreement and the product of all the months of careful work by British ministers since the time of direct rule have never come so close to breaking down. None of the Executive would have dreamt when they signed the Sunningdale communiqué last December that within six months the Executive would agree to postpone perhaps its most important decision. The formula, which was announced yesterday evening, meant that a Council of Ministers from the Irish Republic and from the Executive, acting only on the basis of complete unanimity, would be set up as a forum for "consultation, cooperation and coordination" after a meeting of

the British, Irish and Ulster governments. But phase two of the Council of Ireland, which would transfer functions from Northern Ireland departments to the ministers and which would provide for a consultative Assembly made up of members of the Stormont Assembly and the Dail in Dublin, has been put off until after the next election in the province in either 1977 or 1978. The loyalists gave the Council of Ireland short shrift. The Rev Ian Paisley, whose Democratic Unionist Party is supporting the strike, said that it was "a lame attempt to bluff people into a united Ireland". It might slow the journey but would not halt its progress. The strike must continue until there is a renegotiation with the British Government on the Constitution Act and the Sunningdale agreement," he said. "If you look carefully at their document you will find that the Council of Ministers will use that part of the Council of Ireland is going to be implemented by the Executive. This Council of Ministers will control the police through the two police authorities because the appointments to the police authorities must be approved by

Price girls no longer force-fed

By a Staff Reporter
A new controversy developed last night over the Price sisters, when the Home Office said that efforts to force-feed them had been stopped because they were "refusing to cooperate with doctors at Brixton Prison". According to the Home Office, the sisters have had no food for five days. They were jailed for life in November for their part in the London car-bombings. In Belfast, Miss Clare Price, their sister, said: "The Home Office statement is not true. I have received a letter from the girls which states that the prison doctors have said they are no longer prepared to force-feed them. My sisters have refused for some time to walk to the room where the force-feeding is administered and have had to be carried to it. The Home Office said the girls refused to be force-fed on Saturday and since then they have received only water. They were under close medical supervision. The sisters began their hunger strike shortly after being sentenced.

John Donaldson on the anlon way to anarchy

John Donaldson, President of the doomed National Relations Court, yesterday attacked Mr Hugh Scanlon, engineering workers' leader, for denying democratic rights. Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers had a policy with regard to industrial relations Act which has not been seen for centuries. It had denied the authority to legislate on industrial relations. It denied the authority of the courts to administer even for its members' great play of the bat its executive is the democratic decision makers, it has democratic rights of the community to which bind us all, ruled. It is blind to the consequences of such an industrial approach. If it laws which do not the same? This way any and anarchy."

car worker who refused to join the union. Sir John dismissed Mr Scanlon's claim against the union and Chrysler to be reinstated as a fitter. He agreed that Mr Scanlon had a right to work and it would be just for him to be reinstated. But it was not practicable. The closed shop at Chrysler was unlawful. "Having got that far, we do not have a free hand to decide what to do about it. Our powers are limited." The court had no authority to require an employer to renege an employee. Later, in a personal statement, Sir John said he wished to make clear that, "as a judge, I am wholly indifferent to whether and how the law relating to those matters before the summer recess. It was the Government's proposal that a select committee should consider and report on the scope of the register, how it should be compiled and maintained, how the registrations and declarations of MPs should be enforced, and what classes of persons other than members should be required to register. The Government would ask the Commons to come to a decision on those matters before the summer recess. While there was much division among MPs on whether the register should be compulsory or voluntary, it was clear that with few exceptions the majority bowed to the prevailing public mood and were prepared to sacrifice their privacy in the interests of the good name of Parliament. While MPs on both sides were being allowed a free vote, Mr Short left the House in no doubt that he favoured a compulsory

Government hope to set up register of MPs' interests by start of recess

By Hugh Noyes
Parliamentary Correspondent
Westminster
Mr Short, Leader of the Commons, opening a debate yesterday on the declaration of members' interests, told MPs that the Government hoped it would be possible to set up a register of interests in some form by the start of the summer recess. It was the Government's proposal that a select committee should consider and report on the scope of the register, how it should be compiled and maintained, how the registrations and declarations of MPs should be enforced, and what classes of persons other than members should be required to register. The Government would ask the Commons to come to a decision on those matters before the summer recess. While there was much division among MPs on whether the register should be compulsory or voluntary, it was clear that with few exceptions the majority bowed to the prevailing public mood and were prepared to sacrifice their privacy in the interests of the good name of Parliament. While MPs on both sides were being allowed a free vote, Mr Short left the House in no doubt that he favoured a compulsory

register, while Mr Prior, leading for the Opposition, felt that a voluntary system would best suit their purpose. Mr Prior said there were immense practical difficulties in the compulsory approach. There were some on the left wing of the Labour Party who looked on this exercise as a way of creating a full-time House of Commons. By stirring up malice or envy towards people who had outside interests they sought to bring pressure to bear on MPs to give them up, Mr Prior said. Mr Short said there was increasing public concern and anxiety over the outside interests of MPs. A great deal of had been generated by the press and there was need for members to have better opportunities to protect themselves against allegations of concealed financial motivation. The balance of advantage to the House was in establishing a register of interests, Mr Short said. He felt that if that was to command public confidence it must be a compulsory register. It would be wrong, and not in the best interest of Parliament, to strip MPs of all their privacy; but any disadvantages were now clearly outweighed by the need to reassure the public. Mr

Short said he would regard it as unacceptable for any MP to decline to make use of the register once it was set up. At present there was virtually nothing in the way of formal rules or procedures to guide MPs. Mr Prior agreed that there had been increasing anxiety amongst the public that people in public life had been using their positions for lobbying purposes. Those flames, he said, had been fanned by certain people, particularly those who wished to undermine the reputation of Parliament. Opportunities for corruption by MPs in the broadest sense were virtually nil. But, he added, some members were known to have been paid to represent the views of foreign governments or to put the case for particular industries. Mr Prior felt that the Government resolution on the register went far beyond what was required. It could be misleading and might involve breaches of privacy. He referred to the question of whether MPs should have outside interests. Mr Prior said some members made a very good living out of raising bogus issues and then getting on television and talking about them. Parliamentary report, page 12

Guidelines for enterprise board

tel Hatfield
Staff
ate intervention plans
edgewood Benn, Secretary for Industry, have related to senior ministerial document. The document was discussed this a joint Labour Party-Labour committee meeting, by the Prime Minister, ment is bringing bitter s from senior politicians see it as electorally current, explaining the work programme at the end, sets out the guidelines for the enterprise board. Enterprise Benn says it is, in the board will be used major companies in each sector through committees by giving a lead in pricing policies, etc. the industrial structure main sector in line with in public need, rather

than short-term market considerations. Act to reduce the growth of monopoly power by inserting public enterprise competition where needed. Use its initiative in new physical investment to create a regionally more balanced pattern of industry. Remain public control in areas of the economy of great national interest, and if necessary check foreign takeovers. Counter the multinationals by empowering a tougher bargaining stance for government, particularly over new investment locations. Underwrite national employment objectives, where necessary by the use of a strong external management back-up for ailing businesses. Sacking close to party policy. Mr Benn says the enterprise board will be formed initially out of existing government holdings in industry, and will then move to purchase key sectors in manufacturing industry. He says that an internal working party will be reporting to him this month on the new

Industry Act, the National Enterprise Board and planning agreements. His aim is to publish a Green Paper in the summer. The Industry Act will provide the Government with powers to extend public ownership by the acquisition of companies through a full parliamentary process. Two industries the Government intends to bring into public ownership, the aircraft industry and the ship-building, ship-repairing and marine engineering industries, will require the legislative authority. Those industries, Mr Benn says, will require separate legislation or self-contained clauses. "The basic objective of the planning agreements system is to secure the conformity of national economic priorities with national economic priorities in return for supporting requested industrial developments, giving financial assistance," he says.

Lisbon promise of full independence in Africa

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, May 22
The new Portuguese Government favours decolonisation in its African territories "and not neo-colonialism", Dr Mario Soares, the Socialist Foreign Minister, says in an interview published here today. Dr Soares, replying to questions put by the Paris weekly *Jeune Afrique*, said that the aim of his talks in London this week with representatives of the Guinea freedom movement, the African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde (PAIGC) will be "a ceasefire, self-determination, and independence". To accelerate the independence process, bilateral talks would be necessary with each of the independence movements since the problems facing each

country were different, the minister said. Dr Soares said he was prepared to negotiate only with effective liberation movements in the Portuguese territories and not "puppet movements". He listed as truly representative movements (which he defined as those which had fought on the ground) PAIGC in Guinea-Bissau, Frelimo in Mozambique, and three movements in Angola—the Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), the National Front (FNLA), and L'Unita. Dr Soares showed optimism about overcoming difficulties in such negotiations. The "sole real problem", he said, concerned reintegrating those African troops who had fought in the Portuguese Army into the life of the future independent states. Lisbon's negotiators, page 5

Security concern as man who tried to kidnap Princess Anne is committed to hospital by judge

By David Leigh

Royal security is clearly going to be a source of great anxiety after the attempt by Ian Ball to kidnap Princess Anne in The Mall in March, the first attempt to kidnap a member of the Royal Family. Mr Ball, aged 26, who shot four people in the attempt and planned to hold the Princess for a £5m ransom was committed at the Central Criminal Court yesterday to a mental hospital. He admitted the attack. Lord Widgery, the Lord Chief Justice, said he had considered sending Mr Ball to prison because such offences were becoming more serious and more common throughout the world. But after hearing psychiatric evidence he committed Mr Ball to Rampton special hospital in Northamptonshire. He can be released only on the direction of the Home Secretary of the day. While the trial was in progress the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh were attending a service in St Paul's Cathedral only a few hundred yards away. The Duke read the lesson: "If a man imagines himself to be somebody when he is nothing, he is deluding himself. A man reaps what he sows." Princess Anne stayed at home at Sandhurst. Mr Ball admitted the attempted kidnapping, two counts of attempted murder and two counts of wounding. Mr Samuel Silkin, QC, the Attorney General, for the prosecution, described the "horrifying" and "almost unbelievable" plot Mr Ball had performed in obsessive detail over three years. Mr Ball, a solitary and uncommunicative person with a history of schizoid illness, assumed two false identities, used accommodation addresses, bought guns in Spain, hired a car and rented a house near Princess Anne's home at Sandhurst. He said he had decided on her, after considering a list of potential famous victims, because she was a girl and would be easier to handle. A long ransom note was prepared, telling the Queen how he wanted the £5m and a free pardon delivered to him.

In the letter, Mr Ball described how he wanted the money and documents brought to him in an aircraft at Heathrow airport, London, bound for Zurich. He said he wanted the documents brought by one of his solicitors, Mr Clarke. The letter continued: "No one else will be acceptable. If he is ill, I want him brought to me on a stretcher. If he is dead, I want his body dug up and brought to the plane." Mr Ball wrote that he would require the Queen to come to him in the aircraft, where she would be asked questions and be required to give a sample signature to ascertain that she was in fact the Queen. Once they were in Switzerland, Princess Anne would be released. Mr Silkin praised the courage of all those who tackled Mr Ball in The Mall, avoiding a greater tragedy. Princess Anne had been remarkably calm, the court was told. Inspector James Beaton, her bodyguard, had tried again and again to stop Mr Ball pulling her out of the royal limousine, although his gun had jammed and he was shot three times as he protected the Princess. Mr Alexander Callender, the chauffeur, was shot as he tried to tackle the gunman, and so was Police Constable Michael Xill, who ran into The Mall and still manages to radio for help despite his wounds. Mr Brian Connell, a journalist, who stopped his taxi and tried to take Mr Ball's gun away before he was wounded, was praised, as was Mr Richard Russell, a businessman, who punched Mr Ball three times. The police questioned Mr Ball throughout the night of March 20. They were worried lest he might be part of a wider conspiracy, but the Queen's security was not completely ruled out. Mr John Hazan, QC, for the defence, said the plot had been the single desperate enterprise of a sick man who wanted to highlight the deficiencies in the National Health Service. He had planned to use the ransom money to improve the psychiatric services.

Mr Ball was an inadequate personality who was completely isolated, but had not planned to hurt Princess Anne. He had even considered calling the plan off after her wedding "because they looked such a nice couple". This case is an apt illustration of how vulnerable public figures are to the mentally disturbed", counsel said. Many security weaknesses were revealed by Mr Ball's attack. He followed the Princess for several days and his car was seen four times at Sandhurst without being suspected. Ironically, only seven hours before the attack, a local detective inspector, in pursuit of a local burglar, searched his car and examined his driving licence in a false name. Buckingham Palace gives details of royal whereabouts to members of the public, and they are also available in newspaper social pages. A palace official said last night: "We shall carry on." The public had to be able to see the Royal Family. The royal protection squad of police officers, from which personal bodyguards are drawn, has been recruiting extra officers. Scotland Yard will not discuss security, but says that was normal annual recruitment. The Walther PPK lightweight pistol carried by Inspector Beaton has been examined. It is thought that faulty ammunition caused it to jam, but its replacement is almost certainly still under consideration. The pistol has a reputation for occasional jamming. Special training for royal chauffeurs has also been considered. Mr Ball was able to force the royal car to a halt without difficulty. He was also able to exploit a very simple security weakness: the car doors were not locked from the inside. The car was not escorted. The fundamental dilemma that attackers such as Mr Ball present has still not been resolved. Scotland Yard's royal security be reconciled with the inevitably public nature of the British monarchy's role in society? Trial and background, page 4

Bonn intelligence chief 'has links with East'

From Dan van der Vat
Bonn, May 22
West Germany, still reeling from the shock of the discovery of a "far more important agent" than the one who resigned as Herr Brandt, was tonight presented with another espionage sensation. An economic magazine called *Capital* claimed tonight to have a report smuggled from the American Central Intelligence Agency suggesting that a senior West German counter-intelligence official had connections with the East German or Soviet secret service. The official will take all possible legal steps to prevent publication of the magazine's edition next week, a spokesman for his office said tonight. He is said to be a refugee from East Germany. The magazine says that the "blowing" of Herr Günter Gulllaume, the alleged Chancellor

spy a few weeks ago, was a "diversionary manoeuvre" designed to prevent the discovery of a "far more important agent". *Capital's* chief reporter told the West German news agency tonight that the source for the story was connected with the CIA and it had been checked carefully. Government spokesmen refused to comment, but an official of the ruling Social Democratic Party said the report was a "political crime novel" designed to confuse the public. The editor of the Munich mass circulation magazine *Quick* said tonight that he had been in possession of similar material for some time. His magazine was checking it. A spokesman for the American Embassy in Bonn emphatically denied the existence of any such document as the magazine *Capital* claimed to have in its possession.

Agency urged to expand Co-op

The Labour Party and the Co-operative Union yesterday issued a joint statement asking the Government to set up a development agency to deploy state funds in expanding Co-op business and other activities. Loans and grants would be made for further modernization of the Co-op's existing interests, but public money ought to help to extend co-operative ownership in the construction, publishing, motor, and leisure industries as well as financing new credit institutions. Business News, page 19

50 feared drowned in Ganges accident

Delhi, May 22—At least 50 people were feared drowned after a bus slipped off a tug and fell into the Ganges river, officials said today. The bus was moving on to the tug to be ferried across the river yesterday.—Reuter.

The rest of the news

House sales: Police open inquiry into allegations concerning two officers.
2 Babies: More with low weight and mental subnormality.
2 Education: Recruits for teacher training to be cut by another 2,000.
3 Concorde: Workers to lobby the Cabinet.
3 Bonn: Herr Schmidt to see new French President in effort to save EEC.
4 Italy: Florence loses offer of gift of Marini sculpture.
4 Watergate: Mr Nixon defies more subpoenas for tapes 5 Middle East: Dr Kissinger confident that agreement on Golan disengagement.
6 Law Report: 'Champagne' case not to be referred to European Court.
7 Books: Michael Ratcliffe reviews Doris Langley Moore's new study of Byron.
10 Borsal: How to break the vicious circle of imprisonment.
16 Diary: Plants have feelings.
16 too Banks: Barclays and NatWest cut base rate to 12 per cent.
19 Trat: US to push ahead with Russia trade pact.
19 United Arab Emirates: Export corridors of the world.
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HOME NEWS

Labour Party moves nearer to a North-east inquiry by deciding on study of terms of reference

By Michael Hatfield
Political Staff

The Labour Party yesterday moved nearer to accepting demands for an inquiry into affairs in the North-east with a decision to ask its organizational committee to examine possible terms of reference.

National executive members took the decision after a 90-minute debate in which strong objections were raised against an inquiry.

The organizational committee will now have to decide whether there should be an inquiry into the North-east Regional Labour Party as a whole, into specific Labour groups on councils, or into individuals.

Mrs Castle, Secretary of State for Social Services, who did not support the need for an inquiry, suggested that the party should turn over to the police its documents on the party inquiry into the Blyth constituency party, but it was pointed out that it was up to the police to make any request.

Mrs Williams, Secretary of

State for Prices and Consumer Protection, who was not present, had written suggesting that the party should announce publicly that it was prepared to hand over any relevant documents, and that was supported by Miss Joan Lester. It was argued that it would be better to announce that publicly rather than wait for the police to make any request, but that proposal was rejected.

Those who argued against the inquiry were Mr Denis Healey, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr Ian Mikardo, chairman of the Parliamentary Labour Party and chairman of the party's internal committee, and Mr Hayward, general secretary of the Labour Party. Their argument was that an inquiry could serve no purpose because those who conducted it would have no right to subpoena witnesses. There were suggestions that the party would be foolish to wash its dirty linen in public and be exploited by the press.

Mr Hayward said the party was not an "amateur fraud squad". Under its rules it had the right to inquire into any complaints, but when it came to the breaking of the law it was clearly a matter for the police. It was no matter for the Labour Party.

Mr John Chalmers, of the boilermakers' union, said he was "fed up to the last rivet at the allegations and wild talk which is going around". Mr Chalmers, who comes from the North-east area and conducted the inquiry into complaints about relations between Mr Edward Milne and his Blyth constituency party, proposed that the party should make public its inquiry to show that the inquiry was not involved with Mr Poulson and Mr T. Dan Smith.

Mr Hayward said the inquiries were conducted in confidence, and that publication could be a breach of confidence without the permission of those who were involved and might also hamper any future inquiries the party might have to make, because witnesses might refuse to come forward. Mr Chalmers, at the suggestion of Mr Tom Bradley, agreed to withdraw his proposal.

Mr Hayward said at a press conference that all members of the national executive were perturbed that some people got into high places in the Labour and trade union movement and used the position for their own aims. "The answer is to get more people in our party into the decision-making", he said.

Police open inquiry into sale of houses by prominent northern builder

From Christopher Walker
Newcastle upon Tyne

Durham County police announced yesterday that a full investigation has been opened into allegations that two senior members of the force had been sold out-price bungalows by a prominent northern builder.

The matter is now under investigation by members of the Durham CID. As yet, neither of the police officers concerned has been suspended from his duties, a police officer said last night.

The allegations, published in

The Times yesterday, were supported by documents handed to the Northumbria police earlier this week by Mr Edward Milne, Independent Labour MP for Blyth. He has been campaigning for a national inquiry into local government corruption in the North-east.

The latest controversy involving senior police officers has increased the feeling among rank and file of the local Labour Party that an urgent inquiry is needed to clear the air and protect those who have not been involved.

The news that a local party resolution demanding an inquiry has been referred to a sub-committee of the national executive has caused resentment. Last night Mr Geoffrey Rhodes, Labour MP for Newcastle, East, said: "To do that is a complete non-event, and not likely to impress anyone up here. What we need more than ever is a national inquiry, not only into what rules have been broken but what new rules are needed as preventive medicine for the future."

Inquiry into Charity Commission sought

By Our Religious Affairs Correspondent

An inquiry into some aspects of the work of the Charity Commissioners has been proposed as a result of a seven-year review of local charities in Oxfordshire.

Sir Charles Kimber, charities review organizer for the county, says in his final report that the commissioners were not as helpful as they might have been.

In the course of the review, which was designed to tidy up the pattern of many small charities with archaic purposes, there was, he says, a change in policy by the Charity Commissioners which hampered his work. In his final recommendations he asks Oxford County Council to call upon the Home Secretary for an inquiry into the situation.

It seems in fact that without informing local authorities, the Charity Commissioners' original policy is continued parish charities for the poor in order to provide relief in different charities was soon abandoned. If this policy is continued parish charities for the poor will virtually cease to exist as a source of relief, Sir Charles says.

He set out to rationalize the many parish charitable trusts in the county by grouping them together, and to broadening, with the commissioners' consent, their terms of reference.

His policy of grouping charities in individual parishes into units covering several parishes ended in almost complete failure.

He goes on: "In spite of their original circulars encouraging local authorities to promote reviews from which such groupings might be expected to result, there has been no encouragement for them from the Charity Commissioners throughout the Oxfordshire review, and in the last year two applications of this kind have been refused, although one, after strong protest, was subsequently allowed."

Irish soldiers return from Suez for security duties on border

From Stewart Tendler
Dublin

Nearly 300 soldiers flew into Dublin yesterday from United Nations duties on the Suez Canal zone to support the Irish Republic's border security after the car-bomb attacks. They arrived as flags in the republic were flying at half-mast after a requiem Mass in Dublin for the 31 victims of the explosions.

A man, aged 73, who was injured at Monaghan, died in hospital on Tuesday, bringing to six the deaths from the bomb there.

The 283 soldiers, described as part of the "elite" of the republic's army of 11,300, arrived by jet from Tel Aviv. The rest of the 340 men in the Middle East contingent will follow later. They were an ad hoc group drawn from regular units for the United Nations. The men will rejoin their units and become part of a pool for border duties.

The Irish Army has two infantry battalions of 1,000 men backed by a mobile squadron of another 500 with armoured cars working along the border.

The British Army on the Ulster side can act as an inde-

pendent force but the Irish troops are used to support the civil power of the police at 13 posts along the 300-mile border. There is no direct link between the two armies and they rely on telephone links between the police forces of Ulster and the republic.

Hundreds attended the Mass at Dublin's Pro Cathedral. Mr Childers, the Irish President, Mr Cosgrave, the Prime Minister, and other members of the republic's parliament heard the Archbishop of Dublin, Dr Ryan, describe the attack as "a senseless sacrifice of the lives of innocent people".

Strike condemned: Trade union leaders yesterday condemned the strike in Northern Ireland as sectarian action by an unrepresentative workers' council seeking to impose a complete stoppage of work by violence and intimidation (our Labour Correspondent writes).

The TUC general council supported the Government's refusal to negotiate with the strike leaders. It called on employers in the province to keep open

factories, shops and offices so that people could assist their right to go to work.

The TUC's fortnight condemnation of the strike of industrial action came after the personal initiative of Mr Len Murray, the general secretary, in leading a back-to-work march in Belfast on Tuesday.

Strasbourg, May 22.—An interim report on inquiries into allegations that British forces used inhuman or degrading treatment on prisoners in Northern Ireland will be submitted to the European Commission of Human Rights during a session opening here tomorrow.

The commission's investigating committee heard 24 witnesses presented by the Government of the Irish Republic at secret hearings in Norway earlier this month.

The investigations, which had heard witnesses presented by the Irish Government in Strasbourg late last year and early this year, are due to hear a few more British witnesses next month, the commission said today. —Reuter.

Industry in Ulster still strike-bound

Continued from page 1

the Council of Ministers. This means that seven ministers (both North and South are to appoint seven ministers) from a foreign state would have a say in the running of Northern Ireland and we object to that."

Mr Paisley is incorrect when he refers to the control of the police because the Council of Ministers will only be consulted about appointments to police authorities: there is no question of "approval"; but that will not make much difference to the loyalists. In its statement the Executive said it was convinced that the Constitution Act and the Sunningdale communiqué represented the only means open to secure the progress of Northern Ireland through the cooperation of all sections of the community.

The British Government will undoubtedly agree to the postponement of the Council of Ministers' powers and the Dublin Cabinet will accept it as well as the primary concern is the survival of the northern Administration.

The crucial part of yesterday's statement says: "Further steps in implementation of the Sunningdale communiqué would be taken only after a test of the opinion of the Northern Ireland Assembly. The basis for this test would be the next general election to the Northern Ireland Assembly (i.e. that which will be due under the new Electoral Act in 1977/78)."

Depending on the results of that election would come legislation which would give powers to the Council of Ministers, the appointment of a secretary general, a permanent headquarters assembly, a permanent executive assembly, a permanent executive assembly.

In spite of the Army's activities in the morning, and the subsequent increase of traffic and open shops in the city centre, Belfast's shipyards, engineering and electrical firms remained idle. The electricity service said that it might be forced to close in four days. During the day many people suffered power cuts of up to 12 hours. Bread and milk were easier to find yesterday but long queues still formed at food shops.

One sign of the effectiveness of the strike was the stream of constant and sometimes rather frightened visitors to the Ulster Workers' Council headquarters at the Vanguard Party offices in Belfast. Nurses, doctors, postal workers and businessmen turned up to ask, and on some occasions beg, for special passes printed by the strikers, which allowed them free access to barricaded streets.

But barriers came down early enough yesterday but within a few hours they had been reerected in some streets by gangs of youths. Road blocks were set up in the provincial towns of Newry, Banbridge and Downpatrick. —Reuter.

More low-weight babies with mental subnormality

By Pearce Wright
Science Correspondent

In spite of improvements in health and social services, there is an increase in the incidence of babies with abnormally low birth weights which could affect their mental development.

That was stated in London yesterday by Professor Raymond Illey, of the Medical Research Council medical sociology unit in Aberdeen. He was describing the results of a study of changes among the population in attitudes towards reproduction, fertility and child development.

It might be, he said, that the decrease in the birth rate with better family planning had been accompanied by a corresponding increase in the number of babies born to women with low social backgrounds that would bear risk.

Figures showed that the higher income groups, professional classes and students were greater users of the pill and family planning services than the lower-income groups.

There is too much responsibility by the using of the National Health Service and the danger is that that "could not care less" attitude is spreading to the caring professions, Dr Ronald Gibson, former chair-

man of the council of the British Medical Association, said yesterday (our Medical Reporter writes).

Dr Gibson, a Winchester family doctor, and a keen supporter of the NHS since its inception, said he had a sense of unease.

Because the NHS was "the state", belonging to nobody, responsibility had been diminished. A patient who had left home by bus demanded another prescription and was outraged at the suggestion that she should pay.

What the caring professions were finding increasingly difficult to take was the irresponsibility, admittedly in a small section of the population who were putting the service at risk and spoiling it for others.

Should someone who ran out of petrol call a duty doctor as the most likely person to have some to spare? Should a patient ill at night call two doctors to make sure that one arrived?

Doctors were too cheap. He thought people cared more for their dogs. When the dog was ill they had to pay, but when they were ill, the doctor cost them nothing.

Dr Gibson was addressing the National Association of General Practitioners at Weston-super-Mare.

Ministers accused of retreat on Chile

By Our Political Staff

Cabinet ministers Labour Party National Committee were accused by the right wing of backing away from their collective response over the Chilean war.

The executive, approved without discussion, recommended that the Government should forthwith alter its decision on the warships in Chile.

Any right-wing attack challenge the recommendation collapsed when right wing ministers were expected to support it. Mr Callaghan, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, left the meeting.

Mr Callaghan, who is said to have been a factor in a recent general election, said that the case against Chile had not been put strongly enough to the committee. He requested that the committee should be asked to reconsider. Nobody, however, called for a vote.

Among the ministers before the discussion to the committee of the business of Mr Healey, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr Deputy Prime Minister, Lord Carrington, the Committee of the Commons, and Mrs. W. Secretary of State for Social Services, who did not attend the meeting, decision means that the Government will not send its ships to Chile.

Seamen's union accepts £8m pay agreement

By Our Labour Staff

Leaders of the N Union of Seamen have accepted an £8.25m pay deal which increases average weekly to 38,000 foreign merchant seamen. Three ago the offer was thrown the annual conference.

Only three of the 16 members of the union voted against the deal requiring Pay Board approval. The rates were payable from July 2, seamen's average earnings over £49 for a 68-hour week.

Acquittal after 63-day trial

Donat Gemes, aged 34, a Romanian, was acquitted after a 63-day trial in Crown Court yesterday of murdering a woman after separate trials which lasted 63 days. The hearing of his kind in the Crown Court, and cost £200,000.

A jury found Mr Gemes guilty of stabbing a prostitute in a car park at F Stokess, in March last year. He was discharged, but a sentence imposed two years ago for living on immoral earnings, causing a bodily harm and assault.

23 hurt in bus crash

Twenty-three people injured yesterday when a bus collided at Small Birmingham, but a police said nobody was seriously hurt.

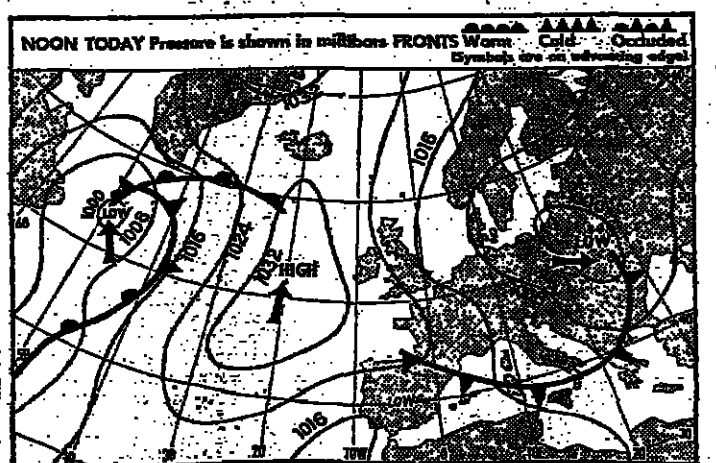
IS YOUR HUSBAND OVER 35? ARE YOU BUYING HIM FLORA?

Made with pure, natural sunflower oil.
Higher in polyunsaturates than any other spread. No animal fats.



Spread a little healthiness with Flora.

Weather forecast and recordings



Today
Sun rises: 4.59 am. Sun sets: 8.57 pm.
Moon rises: 6.7 am. Moon sets: 11.1 pm.

First Quarter: May 23.
Lighting up: 9.27 pm to 4.27 am.
High water: London Bridge, 3.13 pm (23.5h); 2.45 pm, 7.2m (23.5h). Avonmouth, 9.8 am, 13.3m (43.5h); 9.27 pm, 13.4m (44.0h). Dover, 12.23 am, 6.5m (21.2h); 22.47 am, 6.5m (21.2h). Bull, 7.47 am, 7.2m (23.5h); 8.15 pm, 7.2m (23.5h). Liverpool, 12.39 am, 8.8m (28.8h); 1.3 pm, 8.7m (28.7h).

Pressure will remain low E and N of the British Isles and high to the SW. It will be rather cool generally.

Area forecast:
London, W Midlands, SE and central E England: Showers, sunny periods; wind NW, moderate; max temp 15°C (59°F).
East Angles, E and central N England: Showers, sunny periods; wind NW, moderate; max temp 15°C (59°F).

Weather reports yesterday:
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HOME NEWS

Hospital order on man who tried to kidnap Princess Anne and shot four people in attack near Palace

By A Staff Reporter

Ian Ball, aged 26, was committed to hospital for an indefinite period by Lord Widgery, the Lord Chief Justice, at the Central Criminal Court yesterday. He had pleaded guilty to trying to kidnap Princess Anne in The Mall last March, while she was returning to Buckingham Palace, attempting to murder two policemen, and wounding two civilians.

The court heard how Mr Ball concocted a detailed plot to ransom Princess Anne for £3m and fly to Switzerland with a free pardon from the Queen. The courage of the policemen, Mr Alexander Callender, the royal chauffeur, and Mr Brian Connell, a journalist, who were all wounded, was praised by Lord Widgery.

Mr Ball pleaded not guilty to two charges of attempting to murder Mr Connell and Mr Callender, and the charges were not proceeded with.

Mr Samuel Silkin, QC, the Attorney General, outlining the prosecution case, said it was one of fact being stranger than fiction. He continued: "There can be no doubt that the defendant Ball conceived over many years a horrifying plan which he prepared with almost obsessive care and detail to kidnap single-handed in the heart of London a member of the Royal Family."

The attempt had nothing to do with any revolutionary or extremist group. It was thwarted by acts of the most outstanding courage.

Mr Ball lived alone in a single room in London and began to plan three years ago. In February he asked a member of a firm of solicitors, Dale and Newbery, of Hounslow, to draw up an agreement about an unexplained criminal matter. He wanted to use them as an intermediary in the ransom demand, and had even planned to demand that the Queen should pay his solicitors' costs.

In March he rented a house at Fleet, Hampshire, from estate agents at Frimley, using a false name. He paid monthly rent and a deposit in advance, and moved in. All that could be heard from the house was the sound of his record-player.

He hired a Ford Escort car in Stepney, London, using a driving licence in the name of John Williams, and hired a typewriter from a firm at Camberley, Surrey, attracting attention because he wanted it for only one day. He used it to type out the ransom note addressed to the Queen.

Over the weekend of March 16 and 17 he watched what Princess Anne was doing and the house at Sandhurst where she was living. Mr Silkin continued. His car was seen and noted on each of four days by a staff sergeant, parked about 250 yards from the rear gate. It was seen on Wednesday, March 20, at various times.

That day a detective chief



Ian Ball and the guns, handcuffs, and keys he had with him in the attack. He was wearing the gloves at the time.

inspector stopped and questioned Mr Ball, thinking he might be connected with a local burglary. Mr Ball gave the name of Williams and a driving licence in that name. The car was searched and nothing was found.

At about 7.45 pm Princess Anne and Captain Phillips were driving down The Mall to Buckingham Palace, returning from a visit in the City of London. Mr Ball turned sharply in front of the royal Austin Princess and

opened the front passenger door and hurried along as if he was going to speak to the chauffeur. There were five people in the car. In front was Mr Callender, the chauffeur, alongside Inspector James Beaton, Princess Anne's bodyguard. Princess Anne sat behind the driver, Captain Phillips behind Mr Beaton, and the lady-in-waiting, Miss Rowena Brassey, on the folding seat in front of Captain Phillips.

Mr Silkin said Mr Beaton got out of the front passenger door and went behind the royal car to investigate. He had not seen Mr Ball's pistol. As he emerged from behind the car, Mr Ball shot him in the chest with a 38 pistol. Mr Beaton tried to fire back, but because he was seriously wounded his bullet missed. He tried to fire again but the pistol jammed.

Mr Beaton reached the rear door under cover of the car. Miss Brassey had got out and

Mr Ball opened the back door, caught hold of Princess Anne and said: "Please get out of the car." Captain Phillips held on to her and tried to prevent Mr Ball from pulling her out. Mr Ball ordered Mr Beaton to put down his gun, saying that otherwise he would shoot Princess Anne.

Captain Phillips managed to shut the door. Mr Ball shouted: "Open the door or I'll shoot!" He now had a second pistol, a 22. Mr Beaton, with great bravery, put his hand directly in front of the muzzle as Mr Ball fired at the window. The bullet hit his hand.

Even then Mr Beaton refused to give up. He kicked the door open, hoping to knock Mr Ball over, and Mr Ball shot him for the third time, in the stomach. He collapsed on the pavement, and later underwent an emergency operation.

Mr Silkin said that later in a police interview Mr Ball said of Mr Beaton: "He was the one who would not give up. He kept coming at me."

Mr Callender was the second man to be shot. Mr Ball told him to stay where he was and switch off the engine, but he got out to confront him. He grabbed Mr Ball's right arm and was shot in the chest.

Police constable Michael Hills, who came running from his post at St James's Palace, tried to get Mr Ball's gun from him and was shot in the stomach. He radioed a call for help before collapsing.

Mr Connell, who was in a taxi behind, ran out and tried to calm Mr Ball, asking him to

give him his gun. He was shot in the chest. Then another unarmed man came forward to tackle Mr Ball.

Mr Richard Russell, who had been driving, punched Mr Ball, who fired at him and missed. Det Constable Edmunds from Cannon Row, finally brought down Mr Ball, still armed, with a rubbery tackle.

Mr Ball's ransom letter to the Queen was read out in part: It began: "Your daughter has been kidnapped. The following are the conditions for her release. A ransom of £3m is to be paid in 15 notes. They are to be used, unmarked, not sprayed with any chemical substance, and consecutively numbered."

The money is to be paid in 30 suitcases containing heavy numbers on the outside. The following documents are to be prepared: a free pardon to cover the kidnapping and anything connected with it; the possession of firearms or the murder of any police officers. A free pardon for any crimes committed by myself, from the date of my escape, if my money is to be banked abroad. I shall be asking for a free pardon to run indefinitely for being in contravention of the Exchange Control Act.

Documents are to be prepared for a civilian action to be taken against me if they disclose my true identity. No excuses will be accepted for failing to comply these documents. If they cannot be taken up by the bank, the law will be changed.

Mr John Hazan, QC, for the defence of Mr Ball, said it was the first attempt to kidnap a member of the Royal Family and

had been done by a single, sick man.

Mr Ball's insane and grandiose plan had been to raise funds in that way for the National Health Service. He realised that he was mental. It was an expression of despair and something of a cry for help.

Mr Ball never intended harm to the Princess, who had remained cool at the time and tried, beneficially, to calm him. She had said: "Why don't you go away? What good is all this going to do?"

Mr Ball had felt that an act of God had told him to swear in front of the car. He bought guns and ammunition in Spain last November and brought them unchallenged through Heathrow airport.

Mr Hazan asked for a hospital order on four grounds: that Mr Ball was mad at the time; he was still potentially suicidal and homicidal; he needed treatment; and there was a secure hospital available.

Lord Widgery, ordering Mr Ball to be detained under a hospital order under the Mental Health Act "without limit of time," said: "I accept the evidence of the doctors that he requires treatment."

He continued: "My concern, which may perhaps be exercised in the future rather than today, is that when this kind of offence is becoming more serious and more common in the world the more we come to realise that we have to recognize that for offences such as this that the background of a prison sentence is necessary to secure maximum protection for the public."

I could see a man with a gun, so I told the driver to stop and said 'This is a gun. If I am not here, I do not know what happened to the others then, but I had to spritz him 40 yards. It was a real rugby dash. Then I went into the trees to come up behind the gunman. When I was four or five paces from him I shouted out to him to drop the gun. He turned and pointed it at me. I said: 'Don't be silly, old man, give me the gun.' He said: 'Keep out of this. Get back.' But I went forward. There was a shot. I turned my body, or the bullet would have hit me. I was hit in my chest. In fact, it entered the top of my chest, hit a bone and was deflected, to finish up near the surface.

In brief

TUC approves conciliation plan

The TUC is to suggest to the Government that the forthcoming Conciliation and Arbitration Service (CAS) should have the power to intervene in disputes without being invited (our Labour Correspondent writes).

This TUC General Council yesterday gave general approval to a consultative document on the CAS sent to both sides of industry by the Department of Employment last week. Mr decided to press Mr Fook, Secretary of State for Employment, to give the new body greater powers to step in where independent mediation might help to settle a dispute.

Housing group formed

Members of three national bodies, the Child Poverty Action Group, the Catholic Housing Aid Society and the Campaign for the Homeless and Rootless, yesterday announced the formation of a new housing pressure group, The Ten Million, named after the number of people said to be lacking decent homes.

Thorpe sister's suicide

Mrs Camilla Thorpe-Eltinger, aged 48, the sister of Mr Jeremy Thorpe, the Liberal leader, killed herself by hanging in her home in the West of England, when she was depressed. Mr Gavin Thurston, the Westminster Coroner, decided yesterday. She was found dead on May 16 in her flat in Chester Square, Belgrave.

By-pass opened

A 14-mile by-pass at Stirling, officially opened yesterday, and costing £7.5m, completes 450 miles of motorway from Dunblane, Perthshire, to London, except for two stretches of dual carriageway.

Disaster fund appeal

Representatives of more than 20,000 Scottish women have launched an appeal for £250,000 to help the victims of serious tragedies, and to promote research into disaster prevention.

Justices' clerks

'resigning to earn higher pay'

By Our Legal Correspondent
The magistrates' court system would be damaged unless the salaries and status of justices' clerks and their staff were improved, Mr Tony Chander, president of the Justices' Clerks' Society said yesterday.

Addressing the annual meeting of the society at Plymouth, Mr Chander said lack of recognition of the role of the justices' clerks and their absence for many years of a good career structure was one of the main causes of the departure to other legal spheres of qualified and experienced staff whom the service could ill afford to lose.

Half the professionally qualified assistants had left the magistracy in the past two years for higher rewards in both the public and private legal sectors, he said. Salaries in the reorganized local government services had advanced "well above those paid to justices' clerks and their assistants."

Without the clerk, who has to be legally qualified and whose functions include advising magistrates on the law, and his staff, the magistracy's courts system could not exist.

Better homes for Highlands and islands sought

From Ronald Faux
Inverness

Immediate Government action to improve bad housing in rural areas of the Scottish Highlands and Islands is demanded in a report published yesterday by the Highlands and Islands Development Board. The report says that about 48 per cent are below tolerable standards. In the Hebridean islands of North and South Uist and Barra 28 per cent of all houses were unfit for human habitation.

The board concludes that housing difficulties were thwarting economic development and forcing young people to leave their home areas in search of work.

The solutions it proposes are frequent review of government costing systems in house-building to keep pace with inflation; extension of the improvement grant until 1982; local authority house-building in advance of need, and prescribed areas where second-home owners may develop settlements at a true cost. The board endorses the government proposal to abolish improvement grants for second homes.

Car worker is cleared on cannabis charge

Henry Ricardo Reid, aged 33, a car worker, was found not guilty at Winchester Crown Court yesterday of the instrument of Mr Justice Brabin, of drug smuggling. The judge told a jury of time-men and three women on the sixth day of the trial that there was no satisfactory evidence against Mr Reid, of Hellewell Road, Edgubaston, Birmingham.

Mr Reid and Cleveland Albert Gregory, aged 41, a bus driver, of Brighthelm Road, Edgubaston, pleaded not guilty to conspiracy to import cannabis and to two charges of smuggling cannabis worth more than £500,000 on the black market.

The prosecution has said that three quarters of a ton of cannabis was unloaded from a cargo ship at Southampton last December. The case against Mr Gregory continues.

WEST EUROPE

Herr Schmidt to see M Giscard in EEC rescue effort

From Deir van der Vor
Brussels, May 22

Herr Schmidt, the new West German Chancellor, after a series of telephone talks to M Giscard d'Estaing, the new French President, is to visit Paris at Willem, possibly on June 1, to start a salvage operation within the European Community.

Later in June, a government spokesman said here today, M Giscard d'Estaing, accompanied by some of the ministers, has appointed, will visit Bonn for a full-scale summit.

The two men, who will jointly dominate Community affairs at least until the end of 1976, want to exchange views on the multiple crisis in the EEC as soon as possible.

Since Britain is to present its case for rejoining the terms of membership on June 4, the two leaders will want to sound each other out on this aspect of the crisis before Mr Callaghan puts some cards on the table in Brussels.

For all the talk of a Giscard d'Estaing is up in terms of an exclusive German alliance. How close personal understanding between M Pompidou and M Giscard d'Estaing, which played a major role in the past three now giving way to the of understanding with the new President and Herr

The British Government better pull its socks up going to be left out of the European unity. Giscard d'Estaing met in motion again, pro means of a new summit of the nine heads of go during the latter half

Britain is not going sympathetic approach on the new President than it the old, though he will be to discuss arrangements that do not tamper with the role of the Community.

Some flexibility could well be shown on "costs and benefits" matters. But if renegotiation shows signs of protecting itself, the short answer from Bonn in the end will be: "Take it or leave it." Sympathy for Britain is waning here, and any threat to the Community should it ever come to that, will prove a broken reed.

Herr Schmidt and his colleagues fear such an outcome rather less than the protracted uncertainty, disagreement, and mutual recrimination which would be the result of a Gaulian by the Italians and the

insisted on the Ponte Vecchio site for his sculpture simply chose the work which he was willing to elsewhere. One of the great squares.

But the idea of the Vecchio gave an excellent text for the kind of in polemic at which the times are still maddeningly so it appears—

The result was a t addressed to Signor D. Bartoli, editor of the I newspaper La Nazione, to have set the

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Marini has now plenty smaller Marini work of the Pomponi series-top of the stairs of the entrance to the Uffizi; it is hardly sufficient to what has been lost.

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Danes which have ren Community impotent.

Strong language will heard from the West representatives in Community's councils, esp the new French and German leaders resolute striking rapport they finance ministers.

Charles Hargrave in Paris: Herr Schmidt coming visit and rems by M Giscard d'Estaing enough to start talk in political circles ab "Parisian style."

During the campaign President emphasised resumption of the forw towards European uni be one of his priors Britain had adopted

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Witness says he punched Mall gunman three times

Mr Ronald Russell, aged 28, father of two children, of Chester Road, Strood, Kent, yesterday described how he punched the gunman three times and narrowly escaped being shot.

Mr Russell, area manager of a cleaning business, said he drove into The Mall after the royal car had been forced to stop. He said:

At first I thought the limousine had been involved in an accident. Traffic was still moving past but I pulled my car up on to the kerb and ran across the road. It was then that I saw the man who I thought had been arguing with a

chauffeur was holding a gun. He was pulling at the doors and smashing the windows with the butt. I ran up to the man with the gun and punched him on the back of the head. As I did so he turned round and shot at me. He missed and his shot hit the windscreen of a taxi that had pulled up behind me.

I ran round the car to the other side and saw an injured policeman still being held up by a uniformed chauffeur. He was trying to use his personal radio.

The man was still shattering windows with the gun butt and there were more shots, so I did not hang about. I doubled back to the royal car and saw the gunman get hold of Princess Anne by the arm. He was saying: "Come on, Anne."

You know you've got to come." He had hold of her by the forearm and was saying: "Go away, don't be telling him." Go away, don't be telling him, go away."

Mark [Captain Phillips] had his arm round her and was trying to pull her back to the car. I belted round the nearside where the passenger door was open.

Anne had slipped the grip and by this time was back in the car. I said: "Come this way; you will be safe." She came out and I stood in front of her as a shield, facing the gunman. He then ran round the front of the car to get to us and Mark pulled Anne back in. The gunman tried to get between me and the car, and I hit him the second time. By this time other police were arriving and there were

streets going everywhere. The gunman turned to run and I threw a left hook with all my weight. He started to fall, and as he did so a detective constable "did his Twickenham bit" and landed on top of him.

Mr Russell said he was a "whole-hearted royalist. Even with a wife and two kids my life did not mean anything compared with the Princess's."

Mr Brian McConnell, aged 42, a journalist, was gunned down after a dash into danger. He said he was in a taxi with friends talking about rugby "when we were interrupted by the sound of a crash and four shots". He continued:

I could see a man with a gun, so I told the driver to stop and said 'This is a gun. If I am not here, I do not know what happened to the others then, but I had to spritz him 40 yards. It was a real rugby dash. Then I went into the trees to come up behind the gunman. When I was four or five paces from him I shouted out to him to drop the gun. He turned and pointed it at me. I said: 'Don't be silly, old man, give me the gun.' He said: 'Keep out of this. Get back.' But I went forward. There was a shot. I turned my body, or the bullet would have hit me. I was hit in my chest. In fact, it entered the top of my chest, hit a bone and was deflected, to finish up near the surface.

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Psychiatric service confronted with widely admitted deficiencies

By David Leigh

At the beginning of this year Ian Ball was living alone in a Bayswater bed-sitting room. Jobless, friendless, and so mentally disturbed that he could talk to no one, he devised a minutely elaborate plot to hold Princess Anne to ransom and give the money to improve the National Health Service.

He was convinced that, with more resources, the doctors he had seen could have treated him more efficiently. He wanted the ransom devoted to the treatment of mental illness, training of psychiatrists, and research.

The history of Ian Ball's visits to St Mary Abbots Hospital, Kensington, in the six years before the night in The Mall when his fantasies reached a climax does not entirely bear out his claim. But it does show some of the strains the psychiatric services are under, and some of the circumstances before which they are virtually helpless.

Mr Ball originally sought psychiatric help in 1967 after reading a book on mental illness. He recognized the symptoms of schizophrenia in himself.

When he saw the senior house medical officer at St Mary Abbots' small psychiatric unit, in July, 1967, Ian Ball, aged 19, was tall, thin and unhappy. He mixed badly at school, believing that people picked on him, and when he left at 16 with several O levels, and an IQ now assessed at 102, he took a variety of jobs, such as driving, where he did not have to meet people.

He had left home in Uxbridge, Middlesex; he did not get on with his mother, who had brought him up since the death of his father, when he was five. In London, a local authority

mental welfare worker put him in touch with the hospital.

The doctor, whose rank is slightly below that of a consultant, saw him twice and diagnosed him as schizophrenic. He was almost totally withdrawn, heard voices, feared persecution and was suicidal. He was prescribed Stelazine, trifluoperazine hydrochloride, widely used for the control of schizophrenic attacks. He also said in a later interview, that he would like to have money to make him successful with girls.

There is no question of his simply having been "tranquilized" to keep him quiet in an overstrained health service. As one consultant psychiatrist says: "It would be quite wrong to imply that in these cases we use chemicals only because we cannot do analysis."

But he now confronted a psychiatric service with widely admitted deficiencies. Psychiatrists are well aware that in an ideal world they would be able to see many patients more often and for longer. Social workers, psychologists and psychiatric nurses are all scarce. Psychiatrists feel that community care, the concept that patients can be taken out of long-stay mental hospitals and intensively supported in the community, is little more than a pious hope in many areas.

In 1972, 13 per cent of NHS resources went on mental illness hospitals, which had about 9 per cent of total medical staff. They had fully half the NHS in-patients. Every year 250,000 new outpatients, equivalent to the population of Plymouth, have to be seen. A rapid turnover of junior doctors on short-term appointments and a shortage of consultants deprive patients of continuity. There is no visible prospect of psychiatric therapy, which is particularly time-consuming. Diseases such as schizophrenia are poorly understood, although some treatments do work, for some patients.

Mr Ball missed appointments, and returned irregularly. He was a full-time day-patient, treatment, but refused because he would have to meet people. He was assessed for psychotherapy at the Portman Clinic in London, but was found

WEST EUROPE

Lisbon coup
heightens
tensions in
Spain

From Harry Debellus
Lisbon, May 22

Two speeches—one widely
reported in Spain and the other
only to the country's
leading politicians—have
renewed the tension here resulting
from the collapse of the Caetano
regime in Portugal.

The speeches came from
the extremes of the Spanish
political spectrum. Señor Blas
Leizaola, leader of the Basque
Nationalist Front, said in
Madrid on Monday:
"Whether you like it or not, the
war is not over. It is being
reported in the
Spanish press."

Another, Señor Santiago
Carrillo, the exiled secretary-
general of the Moscow-line
Spanish Communist Party, told
a group of Spanish journalists
last week: "A country
can live forever in a state of
war." His speech was not
reported in Spanish newspapers.

Señor Carrillo said the Por-
tuguese regime fell "because
as betrayed from within".
Señor Carrillo said: "It
is to me that a large number
of Spaniards feel that it is about
that Spain became 'Portu-
guese'."

He said 500 people who made up
audience for Señor Pinar's
speech at the offices of the right-
wing magazine *Fuerza Nueva* in-
cluded four former ministers.
Señor Carrillo's audience, at a
restaurant, included corre-
spondents from the national
agency Efe, the Govern-
ment-sponsored Madrid news-
paper *Pueblo* and other leading
papers and magazines.

Señor Carrillo implied that he
had been in contact with General
Franco's Government, saying:
"I wanted him to, a current
matter would come to Paris to
with me, but I do not want."
He claimed that on
September 20, when Admiral
Carrero Blanco, the Spanish
Minister, was assassinated
Madrid, he received a 35-
minute telephone call from the
head of the Spanish
armed forces, "to tell me that
they were trying to restrain the
left-wing elements."

He right and left-wing poli-
ticians touched on many points
common. Referring to the
assassination of Admiral Car-
rero Blanco, Señor Pinar said:
"The assassins did not flee.
They are inside." Mentioning
Señor Carrillo's meeting in
Paris, Señor Pinar remarked:
"There is a press of anti-
communist scoundrels which un-
dermines evil campaigns and
will be punished."



Señor Baltasar Suarez pictured
at his Paris flat after being
freed by his anarchist captors
early yesterday.

Anarchists
free Paris
bank chief

From Richard Wigg
Paris, May 22

Spanish anarchists today set
free Señor Baltasar Suarez, man-
ager of the Paris branch of the
Bank of Bilbao, who was kid-
napped from his Paris home
nearly three weeks ago.

Police later made a number
of arrests in Paris and the pro-
vinces. It is believed that they
also recovered the ransom of
3m francs (more than £250,000)
paid for Señor Suarez's release.

Señor Suarez was put down
on a bench in the Bois de Vin-
ces, dragged and blindfolded.
He was found there by a photo-
grapher who had received a call
from the kidnappers. The news-
paper *L'Aurore* had had a similar
call.

In a message last night Señor
Suarez had begged his family to
do what they could to see that
the kidnappers' demands were
met, saying that otherwise he
would be "executed without
fail". The anarchists' main
demand had been the release of
all political prisoners in Spain
who have served three quarters
of their sentences.

In a statement they said that
"those close to" Señor Suarez
had agreed to their demands.
They had also received "certain
promises" from the Spanish
Government.

The kidnappers belong to the
self-styled "International Revo-
lutionary Actions Group" (Gari
in Spanish). The group is close
to the one to which belonged
Señor Salvador Buis Antich the
young Barcelona anarchist who
was executed last month after
being convicted of involvement
in the shooting of a policeman
in a bank hold-up.

OVERSEAS

Mr Nixon again defies subpoenas
for more Watergate tapes

From Patrick Brogan
Washington, May 22

President Nixon's lawyer has
formally told the House of
Representatives Judiciary com-
mittee that he will not honour
two subpoenas served on him
for White House tapes and
presidential diaries on the
Watergate affair.

Furthermore, Mr James St
Clair told the committee this
morning that he would not
deliver two further series of
tapes the committee has
requested.

The most the White House is
prepared to do is to produce a
transcript of part of a conver-
sation on April 4, 1972, between
the President and Mr John
Mitchell, then director of the
committee to re-elect the Pres-
ident. This was their first meet-
ing after Mr Mitchell was
alleged to have approved the
plan for the Watergate burglary.

Mr St Clair, repeating an
offer made concerning the
earlier series of transcripts pub-
lished three weeks ago, said that
the chairman and deputy chair-
man of the committee could
listen to the original of this one
tape, which will remain in the
President's custody.

Mr Peter Rodino, the chair-
man, has always rejected such a
proposal in the past. The com-
mittee will now probably serve
two more formal subpoenas for
tapes and documents, one series
connected with the International
Telephone and Telegraph (ITT)
affair, in which it has been
alleged that ITT bribed the
Government to give up an anti-
trust suit, and another series
connected with the Milk Case.

In that affair, the dairy
industry is alleged to have
obtained a favourable price
review after making an
important contribution to the
presidential re-election funds.

Mr Nixon has thus rejected
every one of the subpoenas
issued by the House committee
which is considering his possible
impeachment. The committee
considers this an impeachable
offence.

At the moment it does not
intend to take the President to
court, on the ground that the
constitution gives the House of
Representatives sole power to
impeach.

It could always order the
delivery of the tapes and then
cite for contempt anyone who
refused to obey, including the
President, Mr St Clair and who-
ever has physical custody of the
tapes.

Meanwhile, the committee
continues to hear evidence in
secret. Secrecy is relative, of
course, and there are many
"leaks". The committee yester-
day heard one of the most
important tapes, that of a meet-
ing between Mr Nixon and his
then counsel, Mr John Dean, on
March 21, 1973.

Some sources indicate that a
phrase which appears in the
White House version of the tran-
script as "(expletive deleted)
get it" in fact is clearly an order
— "Jesus Christ, get it," or
"well for Christ's sake get it,"
or "God damn it, get it" and that
the order quite clearly meant
that Mr Dean was being in-
structed to find the hush money being
demanded by one of the Water-
gate burglars.

Mr Jake Jacobsen, a promi-
nent Texas Democrat, was re-
ported today to have agreed to
testify to the Senate Watergate

committee that Mr John Con-
nally once accepted a \$10,000
(about £4,000) bribe from dairy
lobbyists.

Mr Connally is a Democrat
turned Republican, a former
Governor of Texas, was Mr
Nixon's Secretary of the Treas-
ury and had serious hopes of
winning the Republican presi-
dential nomination in 1976.

Mr Jacobsen was a lawyer for
one of the milk industry lobbies
and is alleged to have passed
on the \$10,000 to Mr Connally
for campaign purposes before
the 1972 election, even though
he was not running for any
office. Mr Connally, while ad-
mitting that the money existed,
claims that Mr Jacobsen kept
it in a bank deposit box.

Earlier this year a bank
deposit box with \$10,000 in it
was produced, but it is reported
that the banknotes turned out
to be more recent in date than
Mr Jacobsen's story would have
it.

Mr Jacobsen has now been
granted limited immunity by the
Senate Watergate committee,
which has been investigating the
whole murky business of the
dairy lobbies' contributions to
various funds.

The immunity offer means
that Mr Jacobsen cannot be pro-
secuted for anything he may tell
the Ervin committee. The com-
mittee is bound to inform the
Justice Department of the
arrangement.

In this instance the case will
go to Mr Leon Jaworski, the
special Watergate prosecutor,
who will have at least 10 days,
and can ask for a further 20, to
complete any case he may be
preparing against Mr Jacobsen.

Kidnapping
charge
laid against
Miss Hearst

From Our Own Correspondent
New York, May 22

New charges of kidnapping,
assault and robbery were
brought in Los Angeles today
against Miss Patricia Hearst, the
newspaper heiress who has
apparently thrown in her lot
with her kidnappers.

Altogether 19 criminal counts
were brought against her, and
she faces a maximum sentence of
life imprisonment on the
robbery and kidnapping charges.
Similar charges were brought
against Mr and Mrs William
Harris, two surviving members
of the Symbionese Liberation
Army, the terrorist group which
kidnapped Miss Hearst on Feb-
ruary 4. The three are thought
to be together and are being
widely hunted by the police, so
far without success.

Miss Hearst and Mr and Mrs
Harris have already been
charged in Los Angeles with the
illegal use and possession of
automatic weapons. They have
been described as "armed and
extremely dangerous fugitives".

Today's charges stem from an
incident in Los Angeles last
week when Mr and Mrs Harris
were allegedly shoplifting in a
sporting goods shop. As they
struggled with the staff, about
30 rounds were fired into the
shop from outside, allegedly by
Miss Hearst.

Mr Joseph Busch, the local
district attorney, told reporters
that Miss Hearst faced one more
charge than Mr and Mrs Harris
because she was alleged to have
been "an aider and abettor" in
a separate knife attack on a Los
Angeles landlady.

Presidential dilemma
in 'plumbers' case

From Our Own Correspondent
Washington, May 22

Argument over the proposi-
tion that a President's agents
can break the law if acting on
his authority "to pretend to
protect the notion of national
security" against foreign espio-
nage has been raging in court
here this week.

The case concerns the break-
ing and entering of Dr Daniel
Ellsberg's psychiatrist's office
in 1971 by members of the
White House special investiga-
tions unit—the so-called
"plumbers".

Mr John Ehrlichman and Mr
Charles Colson, two of the Pres-
ident's most senior former ad-
visers are among five defend-
ants charged with conspiracy
to deprive the psychiatrist of
his civil rights, a federal
offence.

So far the argument has not
been proceeding too well for
the defendants who are using
the entire array of legal devices
to prevent their coming to trial
on June 17.

One of their fellow conspira-
tors, Mr Egil Krogh, has
already tried the national
security argument, failed,
pleaded guilty and is now in
jail.

One of the "minor" defend-
ants, Mr Felipe de Diego,
yesterday had all charges
against him dismissed—on the
technical ground he had
already testified against himself
in both Florida and California
and been granted "immunity".

He was lucky, for he had admit-
ted taking part in both the raid
on the psychiatrist's office and
in the first Watergate bugging.
He is now free.

However, the big guns face a
rougher problem. The basic
argument would stand them in
some stead, Judge Gerhard
Gesell, has conceded, if they
can produce some facts.

In effect he is suggesting
that under the inherent powers
of the presidency all sorts of
things could be done to
protect the national security.
But the judge wants proof the
President specifically author-
ized the Ellsberg break-in.

That, of course, is impossible.
Mr Nixon has denied he even
learned of it until 18 months
later. None of the defendants
claimed he "specifically"
authorized it, but they claimed
to be acting under "general
authority" from the President.

Mr Nixon supported them in
this, writing a letter to the
judge invoking the Constitution
and the law.

This raises many problems.
In invoking the Constitution
and the law the President
makes it harder still for Mr
Ehrlichman et al to justify so-
called extra-legal activity. The
White House plumbers, which
he directed, had no legal
authority whatever.

There is also some peril for
Mr Nixon in the case. He needs
to keep Mr Ehrlichman and Mr
Colson on his side. Yet now, at
their application, the judge has
permitted them to subpoena so-
called national security docu-
ments at the White House.

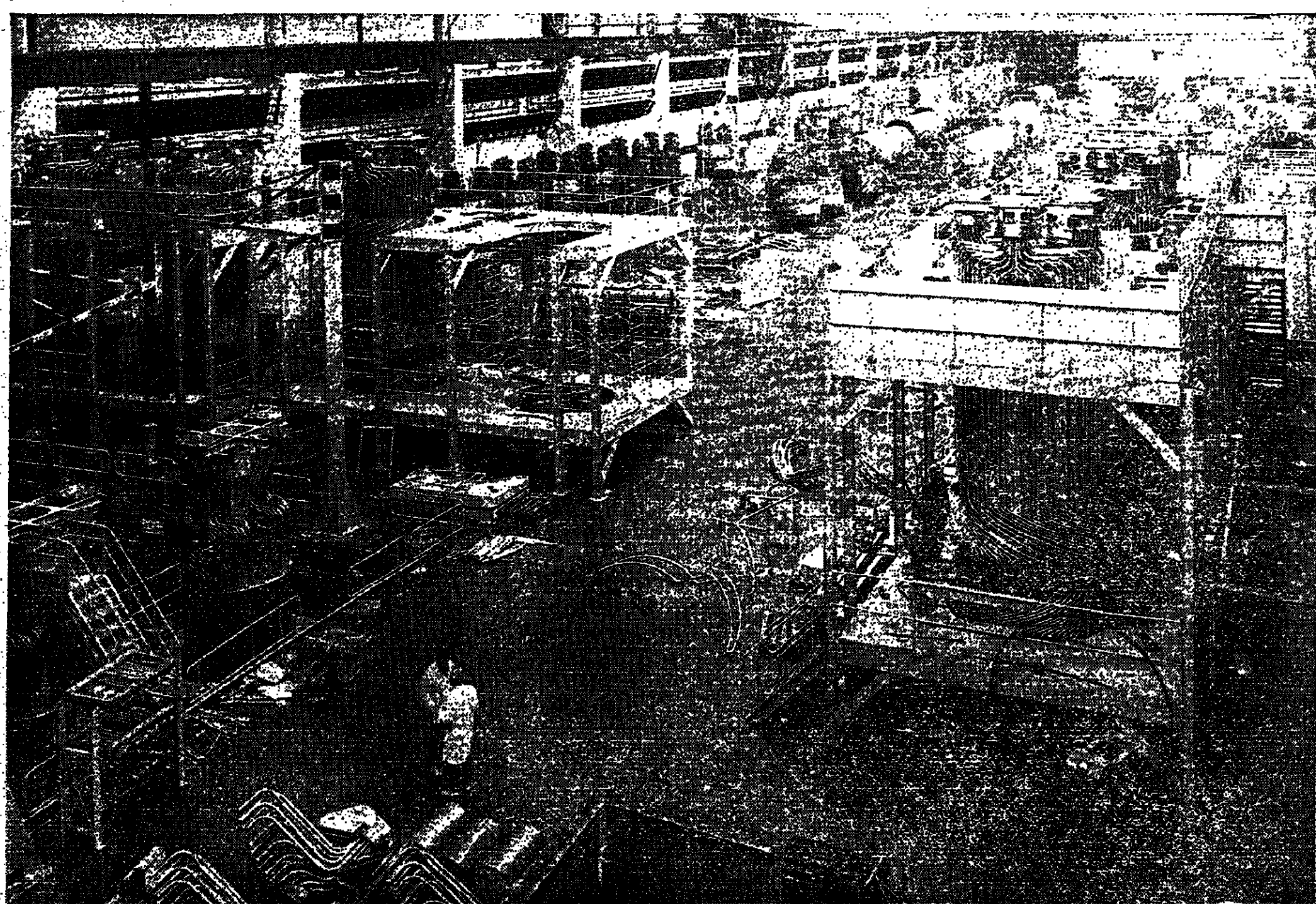
If Mr Nixon honours this
subpoena while refusing others
his problem is evident. A re-
fusal to Mr Ehrlichman and Mr
Colson would also be a
dilemma.

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S ambassador arrives in
Sweden to restore ties

Our Correspondent
Stockholm, May 22

United States today
ended full diplomatic ties
Sweden with the arrival
of the first Ambassador
Stockholm in nearly two
years. Dr Robert Strauss-Hupe,
personal friend of Presi-
dent Nixon, is to take charge of
Washington's more deli-
cious assignments in
Europe.

Relations between the United
States and Sweden have been
strained since late 1972 because
of Swedish criticism of
American policy in Vietnam.
Strauss-Hupe, aged 72,
here with his wife and
seven children, is to take
charge of the Embassy for
staff and administrative
reasons. He presents his
credentials to King Carl
XVI next Wednesday.
Strauss-Hupe was foreign
adviser to Senator Barry
Goldwater during the Arizona
campaign for the
presidency in 1964.
He has described him-
self as a staunch advocate of
a hard-line China policy.

Next week he is due to meet
Mr Olof Palme, the Swedish
Prime Minister, who has
President Nixon at the height
of the American bombings over
North Vietnam in 1972. The
Social Democratic leader, in a
vigorous denunciation, drew a
parallel between the bombings
and Nazi concentration camps
and assassination measures.

The outraged President
promptly downgraded diplo-
matic relations by asking Sweden
not to send a new ambassador
to Washington for the time
being. Mr Nixon also directed
that the ambassadorial post in
Stockholm, vacated in August,
1972, should remain unfilled
until further notice.

In March the United States
and Sweden agreed to resume
normal diplomatic relations.
Count Wilhelm Wachtmeister,
the Swedish Ambassador,
arrived in Washington on May 5.
Career American diplomats in
Stockholm regard the ambassa-
dorial post as vital. They have
noted that Sweden's Europe's
most important neutral, is a
critical diplomatic meeting
ground between East and West.

Lisbon take
in world
ge contest

Bridge Correspondent
Lisbon, May 22

are leading after one
day in the world bridge
for the Eernuda Bowl,
y, the defending cham-
ions are probably the best

Cholera victim
in Portugal

Lisbon, May 22—A patient
believed to have cholera has
died during an outbreak of the
illness in south Portugal.
Twelve people—eight women
and four men—provisionally
diagnosed as suffering from
cholera, are in Lisbon hospitals.
Five are from the Algarve and
seven from the outskirts of
Lisbon.—Reuters.

Swiss recognize
sex change

Geneva, May 22.—Switzer-
land has for the first time re-
cognized the civil status of a former
male citizen who changed sex.
The Swiss civil code does not
recognize sex changes but auth-
orities, after three years' delib-
erations, agreed to re-register
the man as a woman provided
that if she marries she informs
her spouse beforehand about the
operation.—UPI.

Three teams most fenced
the semi-finals are Italy,
America and France.
advantage. He, in the fact,
y already have positive
against their two main
ers.

OVERSEAS

Dr Kissinger says demarcation line for Syrian front almost agreed, but other issues remain

From Eric Marston
Jerusalem, May 22

After talks with Israel leaders last night and this morning, Dr Kissinger, the American Secretary of State, flew to Damascus again to continue his efforts to narrow the gap between the Israeli and Syrian positions on the disengagement forces on the Golan Heights. He was expected to stay overnight in Damascus, returning to Jerusalem tomorrow.

Before leaving, Dr Kissinger said virtual agreement had been reached on the demarcation line, but there were other issues still to be resolved. He declined to make predictions but said he expected to leave the Middle East this weekend. There had been speculation that he might prolong his stay after reports from Washington that President Nixon had asked him to stay on until his mission had been concluded successfully.

Dr Kissinger has already spent four weeks in the area, making almost daily flights between Jerusalem and Damascus. Mr Shimon Peres, the Israeli Information Minister, confirmed that agreement was near on the line of disengagement but said

the issues still outstanding were "heavy" ones. They included the setting up of a United Nations buffer zone, the thinning out of forces on either side of it and the exchange of prisoners of war. A special meeting of the Knesset on disengagement, called for Friday, would be held only if the position was completely clear, Mr Peres said.

It is understood that one of the points still at issue in fixing the line is Syria's demand for the return of its old Army headquarters on the Golan Heights, a building surrounded by trenches which is now part of the land of the Ein Zivan kibbutz, one of the 17 Jewish settlements set up on the Golan Heights since 1967. Israel is believed to have refused to return this area.

There is also disagreement over the extent to which both sides should be thinned out in the proposed restricted arms zones at a depth of about 16 miles on each side of the United Nations buffer zone. Israel has insisted that this should be on the model of the earlier agreement with Egypt in Sinai, where each side has only 7,000 troops and 30 tanks.

Syria wants to retain stronger armaments in the restricted area, arguing that such a drastic reduction would endanger the defences of Damascus, part of which would have to be dismantled. Israel has replied through Dr Kissinger that, as it will have to thin out its own forces, the threat to Damascus will be reduced.

Israel police have detained three Arabs suspected of being members of a sabotage gang which last week aimed Katyusha rockets at the heart of the city about two miles from the walls. The three rockets, which were discovered on the same day as the Maalot school killings, were dismantled a short time before they were due to go off.

Jerusalem, May 22.—Mr Chaim Tzadok told the Knesset today that the Cabinet would consider possible imposition of the death penalty for *fedayeen* found guilty of murders and attacks, in the light of recent developments. Motions calling for the imposition were sent to the Knesset legal committee for consideration.—Agence France Presse.

Leading article, page 17

Helicopter ban hazards Simonstown Navy base

From Our Correspondent
Cape Town, May 22

Britain's use of the Simonstown Naval Base is in jeopardy after the Labour Government's ban on delivery of a Wasp helicopter.

It is plain from remarks by Mr P. W. Botha, the South African Minister of Defence, that his Government regards the non-delivery of the helicopter as a failure on the part of Britain to fulfil her obligations in terms of the Simonstown Agreement. Mr Botha indicated that the South African Government is to consider whether, in the circumstances, Britain can continue to demand privileges.

In terms of the Simonstown Agreement, Britain acquired free access to the naval base, with maintenance and upkeep paid for by South Africa. In return, Britain agreed to supply South Africa with vessels and maritime equipment to enable the South African Navy to play its part in defending the Cape sea route.

Successive refusals by the British Government to supply equipment—submarines, for example, which are now supplied by France—have tended to undermine the spirit of the agreement and there has been mounting pressure in South Africa for a review.

Also in jeopardy are the joint operations and exercises carried out from time to time between the South African Navy and the Royal Navy.



Guru Maharaj Ji, the 16-year-old spiritual leader of the Divine Light Mission, leaves a Denver church with his bride, Marilyn Lois Johnson, aged 24.

Greeks who became shipowners overnight

From Mario Molinos
Athens, May 22

The Greek regime is broadening the scope of the official investigation into alleged corruption during the six years of the Papadopoulos dictatorship.

There are signs that the military who deposed President Papadopoulos by a coup on November 25, now plan to disassociate themselves from the original "Revolution of April 21, 1969".

Mr Michael Papadopoulos, one of the April 21 junta colonels, and 39 others go on trial before the Athens Special Military Tribunal on June 5. He is charged with corruption and taking bribes as Under-Secretary for Trade.

The case, known as the "meat scandal", involves large-scale corruption of Government officials; foreign currency smuggling; and health hazards for the Greek people. Under a Greek law of 1950, at least three of the accused may face a sentence of death if the charges are upheld.

The "meat scandal" investigators have turned their attention to the ramifications of the affair, including a fake project for officially sponsored Greek investments in "meat farms" in the Brazilian jungle. Relatives of the former Greek rulers are known to have been connected with the project.

Mr Phaidon Hatzoulis, director of international operations for the National Bank of Greece, has been detained by military police for questioning about the affair for which at least five Greek businessmen operating in Latin America are wanted.

Other inquiries are being carried out into large hotel loans granted by the regime to favoured friends, especially in northern Greece. In one instance

the ratio between the credits granted and one expected annual earnings came to one owner 400 years to the loan.

Inquiries are reported to have been made in the field of the building of stadium Salonika newspaper which adopted a bolder editorial; presumably with the spy of the generals, has raised questions about relatives of mine in the Papadopoulos regime became shipowners almost overnight.

The newspaper EN Vrachos, said yesterday that imagination bogged in appalling details which came to light over the affair which was no less the Mafia at work.

An under-secretary of one of the champions of Greek sales, Christian Cravos, in fact a ruthless M such as the Greeks have only from the film *The Father*, the article said.

The newspaper added that a good beginning for work was being made by a people who obtained for \$300,000 and \$400,000 to hotels. It would be nice to know how many of them in the past years ago suddenly became shipowners.

The article attacked so the most sacrosanct prin and slogans of the "April Revolution". Observers Athens are intrigued by the ability that some of the Cravos, feeling that being used as a scapegoat, disclose everything in court there are indications the fore this could happen the sent Greek rulers would to make a formal renunciation of the April 21 coup.

African churches give aid to liberation movements

From Our Correspondent
Lusaka, May 22

Two African liberation movements are to receive \$2,500 (about £1,400) each from the All-Africa conference of churches, it was announced in Lusaka today. There are no conditions on the spending of the money.

This aid is taken to show that the African churches have moved a step nearer to coming out in open support of the use of armed force by liberation movements in southern Africa.

Announcing the gift today at a press conference ending an 11-day meeting, Canon Burgess Carr, general secretary of the All-Africa Conference of Churches (AACC), said: "We

respect the movements enough to use their judgment to use the money in the best way possible to achieve their liberation."

The canon made it clear that he was not opposed to the use of violence. "Violence becomes the instrument out of which reconciliation is born... people are trying to tell us to apply the ethics of liberated people when we are still under oppression."

The two movements which will benefit from the aid are the Angolan Nationalist Movement (MPLA) and the South-West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO). Canon Carr said that several such organizations had received aid from the AACC in the past and others would do so in the future.

Electronic eyes catch out erring pupils

Sydney, May 22.—A system of closed circuit television which has been used to keep watch on the leisure activities of schoolchildren is being investigated by the New South Wales educational department.

Pupils at the Engadine high school, 30 miles south of Sydney, have complained that they have been fined two dollars (£1.22) when seen dropping a piece of paper in the school grounds. Often the fine has been more than their weekly pocket money.

Defending the system, the school's deputy principal said that since its introduction the behaviour of the pupils had improved.

A spokesman for the state's teachers' federation said the practice was "most un-Australian".—Reuters.

Heath visit to Peking this week

from David Bonavia
Peking, May 22

When Mr Heath, the Leader of the Opposition, arrives for his visit to China on Friday, he will be able to exchange views with the Chinese leaders without the formal restraints imposed by the office of Prime Minister.

The Chinese evidently like Mr Heath's line in foreign affairs and believe that he has a good chance of returning to office otherwise they would not have renewed their invitation to him after his defeat in the general election.

Chinese officials have shown a sometimes surprisingly close attention to Mr Heath's statements on party policy. At the heart of Peking's regard for him lies its interest in seeing a strong and stable Western Europe built up to resist what they regard as Soviet expansionism.

This broad community of interests has set the tone for Anglo-Chinese relations over the past year or two, in contrast to the previous hostility and bitterness linked to the disturbances in Hongkong and the burning of the British Embassy here in 1967.

Hongkong remains a somewhat contentious issue as the Chinese have dropped their demand for a diplomatic representative in the colony, and are thought likely to raise it again with Mr Heath. But in their present mood they are still unlikely to let the Hongkong issue override their desire for a good understanding.

Mr Heath is expected to have at least one meeting with Mr Chou En-lai, the Prime Minister, who has severely curtailed his programme of public activity because of ill health. The Opposition leader is likely also to have talks with Mr Teng Hsiao-ping, the Vice-Premier who nowadays is the chief spokesman for China's new definition of world alignment.

Mr Teng presumably will reiterate the view which he expressed recently at the United Nations—that countries of the developed world should join with China and other underdeveloped countries in opposing domination by the two superpowers. However, Mr Teng and other Chinese spokesmen are likely to handle with tact Britain's special relations with the United States.

Of special interest to the Chinese will be Mr Heath's insights into the state of the European Community after the elections in France and the fall of Herr Brandt in West Germany. Following an established tradition, Mr Heath will presumably avoid direct criticism of Mr Wilson's policies when addressing foreign leaders, but his own commitment to faster European integration speaks for itself in Peking.

There have been signs recently that China's faith in the Community's future is wavering. It is likely that Mr Heath can provide convincing reassurances they will be welcomed here.

Poland dismisses key official in church talks

Warsaw, May 22.—Professor

Aleksander Solzhenitsyn returned to official favour today, three months after he was censured for defending the exiled author and Alexander Solzhenitsyn.

Yevgeny Yevtushenko's rehabilitation with a strictly orthodox new poem, a hymn of praise to a lorry factory being built on the Kama river.

The poem was published in *Literaturnaya Gazeta*, the newspaper of the Writers' Union which prints works only by writers who are officially accepted.

The poet, who is 40, has a long history of climbing back into favour after acts of rebellion that bring him wide publicity abroad and criticism at home.

On February 12, when Solzhenitsyn was arrested after publication abroad of his book on Stalin terror *The Gulag Archipelago*, Yevtushenko said a telegram of protest to Mr Brezhnev, the party leader.

The authorities retaliated by cancelling a Yevtushenko poetry reading on radio and television. Writers' Union officials called him in and criticised him, and *Literaturnaya Gazeta* in March accused him of seeking "scandalous popularity" in his defence of Solzhenitsyn.

However, in an introduction to his new poem today, Yevtushenko said: *Literaturnaya Gazeta* sent him to the Kama river lorry plant in March to produce the new work.

He entitled it "There is no poet outside the people" and said it was dedicated to the working class and the place of the poet among the workers.

Yevtushenko first gained fame in the 1950s with a poem, "Babi Yar", on the taboo subject of Soviet anti-Semitism. In 1968 he protested against the Soviet-led invasion of Czechoslovakia, but his career survived that act of rebellion, too.—UPI.

Big fall in Yugoslav party membership

From Dasa Trevisan
Belgrade, May 22

In two major political shake-ups in 1971 and 1972, which saw the downfall of the party leadership of Croatia and Serbia, Yugoslavia's Communist Party was purged of 51,370 of its members, and an additional 92,000 were dropped from the membership list.

The sharp fall in party membership from 1,146,000 to 1,076,000 over the past four years was disclosed in the official report to the party congress which opens here next week.

The purges affected party members with nationalist sympathies in Croatia and people of liberal views in Serbia. Both

trends had been condemned by President Tito before the purges, precipitating changes not only of personnel but of policies too.

In fact, the party leadership's current preoccupation is to strengthen what in party language is called "democratic centralism". This means more orthodoxy, more discipline and more power centred in the hands of the top leadership.

In the past, the growing autonomy of republican parties had paralysed the central leadership and the party's Presidium became merely a place for consultation and exchange of information.

The trend, it is being claimed, was towards a "coalition of national parties" which denied the right to the party's central leadership to discuss or to pass judgment on republican affairs.

This came to an end when President Tito first moved against Croatian nationalism in 1971.

There is now an attempt to attract more workers into the ranks of the party. It has been revealed that the percentage of workers, peasants and young people in the party was rapidly declining in the past four years. President Tito, who was recently made President for life, will also be offered by the congress life chairmanship of the party which, in fact, he has headed since 1957.

Law Report May 22 1974

Reengagement refused

Langston v Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers and Another

Before Sir John Donaldson, President, Mr R. Boyfield and Mr A. G. Brooker

The National Industrial Relations Court held that Mr Joseph Langston, a car welder who had resigned from the AUEW and was dismissed by his employers, Chrysler (United Kingdom) Ltd, was entitled to compensation for unfair dismissal under section 96 of the Industrial Relations Act, 1971.

The union's threat of industrial action if he worked for Chrysler was not a recommendation which he was bound to accept. The court considered that Chrysler's conduct was a breach of his right to work under his contract of employment. But the court rejected the recommendation that Chrysler should reengage him since such a recommendation would not be practicable within section 96(1).

The court was considering a complaint submitted to them by the Court of Appeal (The Times, December 26, 1973, 1374, 1375, 1376, 1377, 1378, 1379, 1380, 1381, 1382, 1383, 1384, 1385, 1386, 1387, 1388, 1389, 1390, 1391, 1392, 1393, 1394, 1395, 1396, 1397, 1398, 1399, 1400, 1401, 1402, 1403, 1404, 1405, 1406, 1407, 1408, 1409, 1410, 1411, 1412, 1413, 1414, 1415, 1416, 1417, 1418, 1419, 1420, 1421, 1422, 1423, 1424, 1425, 1426, 1427, 1428, 1429, 1430, 1431, 1432, 1433, 1434, 1435, 1436, 1437, 1438, 1439, 1440, 1441, 1442, 1443, 1444, 1445, 1446, 1447, 1448, 1449, 1450, 1451, 1452, 1453, 1454, 1455, 1456, 1457, 1458, 1459, 1460, 1461, 1462, 1463, 1464, 1465, 1466, 1467, 1468, 1469, 1470, 1471, 1472, 1473, 1474, 1475, 1476, 1477, 1478, 1479, 1480, 1481, 1482, 1483, 1484, 1485, 1486, 1487, 1488, 1489, 1490, 1491, 1492, 1493, 1494, 1495, 1496, 1497, 1498, 1499, 1500, 1501, 1502, 1503, 1504, 1505, 1506, 1507, 1508, 1509, 1510, 1511, 1512, 1513, 1514, 1515, 1516, 1517, 1518, 1519, 1520, 1521, 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How design students can learn to cope with the workaday world

Any professional interior designer what is the chief problem of running a practice today? "I will almost certainly be finding the right staff," says Tessa Foyle, who is in the end of this academic year. "There is no shortage of applicants, but there is a lack of emphasis in interior design courses on the hazards and responsibilities of working in a design office. One of the few courses that stresses the practical difficulties of client liaison and inter-communication, as well as need for interior design to acquire marketable skills, is the one-year course at Hammersmith College of Art and Building. The course was inaugurated years ago under the aegis of the Baker, head of the college's interior design department. It is designed specifically at older students. "First of all, they must be mature enough to stand the intensive three-term training," says Mrs. Veronica Shaw, a graduate of Hammersmith, practising interior designer, and overall coordinator of the course. "Prospective students should also be able to show some pride for design work or have experience in a design office."

This year, the course has been formally recognized by the Inner London Education Authority and Department of Employment as a result, several current students have been able to meet costs of a year's unemployment by obtaining grants. Hilary Gelson, for example, working as an occupational therapist for the social services in Ealing and much of her time was spent advising on adaptations to homes for the blind. "I realized that I did not have sufficient practical knowledge when it came to assessing the conversion of an existing building, when I heard about the course, I seemed to offer everything I had in the shortest possible time. I was fortunate in obtaining a grant and although I was not

prepared for the terrific amount of work involved, I would probably not have been satisfied with less."

Tessa Foyle, on the other hand, exchanged a challenging job at the BBC for the year's decoration course in order to be able to join her husband's architectural practice. "I used to help out by planning colour schemes and preparing paint schedules when the office was very busy, but I did not have sufficient technical training to be of much use when staff shortages occurred," she said.

In contrast, Australian student Marilyn Cooper is following up a three-year general design course in Sydney as well as several years' experience of working in a design office in this country. Why had she opted for a further course of study? "I did not have enough confidence or technical training to apply for the job of a design assistant and, as a result, I found myself stuck behind a typewriter, longing to be involved in professional design projects. Finally, I applied for a day release place at Hammersmith, but as I was about to enrol, I heard about the year's course. It has proved to be exactly what I wanted."

Despite the hard work and lack of free time, all the students are enthusiastic about the year's course is organized. This is largely the result of excellent cooperation from visiting staff, as well as the leadership and encouragement of Mrs. Shaw, who combines teaching ability with the experience of running a successful design practice.

The first two weeks of the September term are devoted to learning basic skills, such as perspective drawing, preparing plans and conducting surveys," Mrs. Shaw said. "At the same time, we introduce the students, many of whom come from abroad, to the London design scene, encouraging them to visit showrooms and to start compiling their own reference library material."

The remainder of the term is allocated to four set projects—a bathroom, kitchen, bedroom and living area—leading up to a general assessment at the end of the first 12-week session. The second term is devoted to four commercial interior design schemes, and the final term



Veronica Shaw (left) with Marilyn Cooper and a scale model of a travel agency interior

consists of one or two projects specifically designed to strengthen deficiencies shown earlier in the course. An overall assessment of work done is followed by an exhibition at the beginning of June.

As soon as the course is over, each student naturally has to find a job. Last year's group was remarkably successful. Eve Palmer, 24, for example, is now working

for the contracts department of Peter Jones, where projects can range from an hotel in Gibraltar to the prestige interiors of a company flat in Knightsbridge. Others have found equally good jobs with leading hotel groups, an overseas leisure complex, an English brewery and a specialist firm of kitchen planners.

Hilary Gelson

Katie Stewart Pepping up your picnic hamper

It is surprising what a variety of delicacies you can take on a picnic, with a little imagination and careful packaging. Forget the traditional sandwiches and sausage rolls; here are some ideas for more interesting things to eat.

The golden rule for picnics is to choose foods that are moist and have plenty of flavour. Cold fried legs of chicken, turkey drumsticks, or joints of cold roast duck always seem particularly tasty when eaten with the fingers. So are those small succulent cutlets taken from the best end of neck of lamb. Buy a piece of best end neck, roast it whole, and slice it into cubes in cold water; you should get about six from one piece. Allow a joint of beef, rare roasted so that it is pink and moist, to stand overnight then slice it very thinly. Separate layers of sliced beef with greaseproof paper and wrap them in foil; chill in the refrigerator.

Instead of taking sandwiches, carry a sliced brown loaf in its wrapping with butter for spreading when you sit down to eat. Buttered slices of bread can be topped with watercress, cold roast beef and mustard, sliced salami with crisp lettuce, liver sausage or smoked buckling pate. Taramasalata or a smoked cod roe paste, which you can make yourself, is another easy to carry topping for a picnic open sandwich.

But if you try none of the other toppings, experiment with this one. It has all the fresh flavour of spring. Brown bread slices are buttered and spread lavishly with cream cheese, then seasoned with salt and pepper and topped with sliced radishes and cut up spring onions. It is the traditional Belgian worker's lunch, called a *tortine*, and just the thing for good appetites out in the open air.

Cold omelettes are very nourishing; they should be made firmer than when they are to be eaten hot. Cook the omelette flat, using 4-5 eggs in an 8in pan and turn over like a Spanish omelette to brown the second side. You can add some

chopped onion and sliced mushrooms or asparagus tips to the mixture, or sliced green olives and diced cooked potato. The latter always seems to keep an omelette moist.

All kinds of savoury tarts and flans carry well, especially if you can take them to the picnic in the baking dish. Cold quiches are easy to eat with your fingers and have plenty of flavour. Into the pastry lined baking tin you can put sliced tomatoes with green chives and chopped herbs, or thin slices of smoked salmon—the frozen packs of smoked salmon are ideal for these tarts. Pour in the custard mixture and bake.

If you find this kind of mixture difficult to get right, try my favourite Provencal mixture with tomatoes, herbs and anchovies. To line an 8in quiche tin you will need 4oz shortcrust pastry, home-made using self-raising flour to get a light, soft pastry crust. Scald and peel away the skins from two ripe tomatoes. Scoop out the seeds and chop the tomato pulp coarsely. Peel and finely chop one onion and, if you like the taste of garlic, mash one peeled clove to a paste with salt. Melt 4oz butter in a saucepan, add the tomato pulp, onion, garlic, a few sprigs parsley, one sprig of fresh or dried thyme and 2 tablespoons of concentrated tomato puree from a tube. Cover with a lid and cook very gently for 30 minutes.

Draw the pan off the heat, cool for a few moments and then stir in 2 eggs. 4oz grated cheese and a seasoning of salt and pepper. If the garlic is included go easy on the salt. Pour this mixture into the prepared flan case. Arrange a ring of anchovy fillets over the top and decorate with halved and stoned black olives. Bake above centre in a moderately hot oven (375° F or gas 5) for 45 minutes.

Of course salads are perfect for picnics. In a large bowl mix lettuce hearts, tomatoes, cucumber, spring onions and small radishes, all prepared but not

cut up, can travel in airtight containers. Or you can make coleslaw and potato salad. Cut up new potatoes, boiled in their jackets, while they are still warm and toss with 2-3 tablespoons oil and vinegar dressing. Leave until cold, then mix with snipped chives, season and dress with equal parts mayonnaise and sour cream. Spoon into a container for carrying. The ingredients for coleslaw should have similar treatment. The wine cabbage or sprouting cabbage, finely shredded and mixed with grated carrot and apple, should be tossed in 2-3 tablespoons oil and vinegar dressing and left to marinate in the refrigerator for 15 minutes. Then add mayonnaise or sour cream if you like your coleslaw with a "bite" to it. Both these salads carry well and are delicious with cold beef or chicken.

Apple slice
This is quickly made and, if carried to the picnic in the baking tin, stays moist and delicious until warm.
8oz self-raising flour;
6oz butter;
2oz castor sugar;
1 egg.

For the filling
1lb baking apples;
4oz castor sugar;
1 level teaspoon ground cinnamon.
Rub or cut the butter into the flour until the mixture resembles coarse crumbs. Stir in the sugar, then mix to a dough with the egg. Leave in a cool place for 30 minutes.

Roll out half the dough to line a rectangular roasting or baking tin, or Yorkshire pudding tin. On top grate the peeled and cored apples, sprinkling layers of apple with mixed sugar and cinnamon. A table-spoon of washed seedless raisins can also be added. Top with the remaining dough rolled out to fit. Mark into squares. Bake in a moderate oven (350 deg F or gas 4) for 1 hour. Sprinkle with icing sugar when cold.

ment with males be they men or gods. Devotees of the *secret arts* valued these plants very highly for they were supposed to induce clairvoyance by acting on the pineal gland if held to the forehead. To-day flower arrangers make much of the filligree-like foliage. The most decorative of all is one known as Lambrook Silver for in addition to lacy leaves it produces small spires of white bell-shaped blossoms which can be used for Winter use. These plants can grow well in a large pot or tub of light soil, so even those without a garden can maintain a link with traditions which, though maybe questionable effective, have always flourished.

Marny Macintosh

Report May 22 1974

When it is 'necessary' for judges to seek interpretation of Rome Treaty in European Court

Bulmer Ltd and Shover-Adams, J. Bollinger SA and pagne Lanson Pere et Fils, Lord Justice Stamp and Justice Stephenson. Court of Appeal considered the case of the European Economic Community when asked to refer questions to the European Court of Justice. The question was whether the Treaty of Rome, which sets out the rules for the European Community, should be interpreted in a way that would allow the European Court to give guidance on the interpretation of the Treaty. The court was asked to consider whether the Treaty should be interpreted in a way that would allow the European Court to give guidance on the interpretation of the Treaty. The court was asked to consider whether the Treaty should be interpreted in a way that would allow the European Court to give guidance on the interpretation of the Treaty.

Lords dismissed an appeal by two French champagne producers, J. Bollinger SA and pagne Lanson Pere et Fils, against a decision of the European Court of Justice. The court was asked to consider whether the Treaty of Rome, which sets out the rules for the European Community, should be interpreted in a way that would allow the European Court to give guidance on the interpretation of the Treaty. The court was asked to consider whether the Treaty should be interpreted in a way that would allow the European Court to give guidance on the interpretation of the Treaty. The court was asked to consider whether the Treaty should be interpreted in a way that would allow the European Court to give guidance on the interpretation of the Treaty.

by law. It denoted a sparkling wine produced in the Champagne district in France. The name was well protected by law when used for wine. In 1955 a somewhat similar wine produced in Spain was brought to the market as "Spanish Champagne". The French growers and shippers succeeded in an action to stop the sale of the Spanish wine. The court held that the French growers had a goodwill connected with the word "champagne" and that the Spanish wine was a misrepresentation of the French wine.

For many years English producers had been marketing some "cider" and "champagne perry" in 1970 the French champagne producers brought an action seeking to stop the use of the word "champagne" in connection with their products. To counter the English plaintiffs, brought an action in 1970 against the French producers claiming that they were entitled to use the word "champagne" in connection with their products. The court held that the French producers had a goodwill connected with the word "champagne" and that the English producers' use of the word was a misrepresentation of the French wine.

Thus far it was a straightforward action for passing-off to be determined. The French producers claimed an injunction to stop the English producers from using "champagne" in connection with their products. The court was asked to consider whether the Treaty of Rome, which sets out the rules for the European Community, should be interpreted in a way that would allow the European Court to give guidance on the interpretation of the Treaty.

The French producers asked that two points (questions A and B) should be referred to the European Court. The judge had said he would try the whole case out before deciding whether to refer either question. The French producers appealed. The court was asked to consider whether the Treaty of Rome, which sets out the rules for the European Community, should be interpreted in a way that would allow the European Court to give guidance on the interpretation of the Treaty. The court was asked to consider whether the Treaty should be interpreted in a way that would allow the European Court to give guidance on the interpretation of the Treaty.

regulations applied only to the product of grapes and not to the product of apples and pears. The point depended on doubt on the true interpretation of the regulations. The court was asked to consider whether the Treaty of Rome, which sets out the rules for the European Community, should be interpreted in a way that would allow the European Court to give guidance on the interpretation of the Treaty. The court was asked to consider whether the Treaty should be interpreted in a way that would allow the European Court to give guidance on the interpretation of the Treaty.

(1) By which court should regulations be interpreted? By the European Court or by the national court? (2) At what stage should the regulations be applied?—before the case was tried or after the case was tried? The court was asked to consider whether the Treaty of Rome, which sets out the rules for the European Community, should be interpreted in a way that would allow the European Court to give guidance on the interpretation of the Treaty. The court was asked to consider whether the Treaty should be interpreted in a way that would allow the European Court to give guidance on the interpretation of the Treaty.

If the English court were to interpret them as if they were an English statute, his Lordship thought they would apply only to wines, not to cider or perry. But the results might be different if other principles were to be applied, as the French producers said they should be. They contended that the European Court could fill in the gaps in the regulations so that the words could be extended to forbid the use of the word "champagne" in connection with their products.

But on matters with a European element the Treaty was like an international treaty. It was not a statute. It was not a law. It was a treaty. The court was asked to consider whether the Treaty of Rome, which sets out the rules for the European Community, should be interpreted in a way that would allow the European Court to give guidance on the interpretation of the Treaty. The court was asked to consider whether the Treaty should be interpreted in a way that would allow the European Court to give guidance on the interpretation of the Treaty.

those changed, so might their rulings change. But no other English court was bound to a question to the European Court, not even on interpretation. For article 177(2) used the permissive word "may". In England the trial judge had complete discretion. He could say "it will be too costly" or "it will take too long" to get an answer or "I am well able to decide it myself". If he did so decide the European Court could not interfere. Similarly the Court of Appeal had complete discretion. It was only in the august House of Lords that there was no discretion. Only substantial cases of law were referred to the House of Lords and if a point of interpretation arose there it was assumed to be a matter of law.

But an English court, inclined to refer a matter to the House of Lords, could not refer a matter to the European Court. The question is necessary to enable it to give judgment. And the opinion of the English court was final.

Since the matters of "necessity" and "discretion" were the concern of the English courts the words of the Treaty had to be interpreted in a way that would allow the European Court to give guidance on the interpretation of the Treaty. The court was asked to consider whether the Treaty of Rome, which sets out the rules for the European Community, should be interpreted in a way that would allow the European Court to give guidance on the interpretation of the Treaty. The court was asked to consider whether the Treaty should be interpreted in a way that would allow the European Court to give guidance on the interpretation of the Treaty.

The words of article 177(2)—"a decision on the question is necessary to enable it to give judgment"—meant judgment in the case before the court. The judge must have got to the stage where, whichever way the point was decided, it was conclusive of the case and nothing more remained to be given judgment. The Hamburg court stressed the necessity in *Re Adjuvment Tax on Petrol* (1966) 5 CMLR 409, 416. In *Van Duyn v Home Office* (1974) 1 CMLR 427, the House of Lords said: "The words 'necessary' and 'discretion' were to be interpreted in a way that would allow the European Court to give guidance on the interpretation of the Treaty. The court was asked to consider whether the Treaty of Rome, which sets out the rules for the European Community, should be interpreted in a way that would allow the European Court to give guidance on the interpretation of the Treaty."

would be differences between member countries (section 3 of the 1972 Act). What a task was thus set before the courts? The Treaty was quite unlike any of the enactments to which they were accustomed. The judges had to interpret the Treaty in a way that would allow the European Court to give guidance on the interpretation of the Treaty. The court was asked to consider whether the Treaty of Rome, which sets out the rules for the European Community, should be interpreted in a way that would allow the European Court to give guidance on the interpretation of the Treaty.

How different was the Treaty. It laid down general principles. It expressed its aims and purposes. All in sentences of modest length and commendable style. But it lacked precision. It used words and phrases without defining what they meant. An English lawyer would look in vain for an interpretation clause. All through the Treaty there were gaps and lacunae. Those had to be filled by the judges, or by Regulations and directives. It was the European way.

Likewise the Regulations and directives enacted by the Council in Brussels for everyone to obey. They were unlike our statutory instruments. They had to be given reasons on which they were based: article 190. So they started with pages of preamble, the only part of the plan. The details were to be filled in by the judges.

Faced with those differences the English courts dealing with the problem of interpretation must follow the European pattern. No longer must they examine the words in meticulous detail, nor argue about the precise grammatical sense. They must look to the purpose or intent. The words of the European Court, they must deduce from the wording and the spirit of the Treaty the meaning of the words. The judges must divine the spirit of the Treaty and gain inspiration from it.

Applying those principles to the three questions his Lordship thought: (1) That the regulations should be interpreted by the High Court and the Court of Appeal; but if cases should reach the House of Lords they must be interpreted by the House of Lords. The task of interpretation should be done at the time of trial or appeal, together with the other issues in the case. (2) That the English courts should apply the same principles of interpretation as the European court would do if it had to decide the point. His Lordship did not think it necessary to refer the question to the European Court. (3) That the English courts should apply the same principles of interpretation as the European court would do if it had to decide the point.

Even if it could be said to be necessary, an English court (short of the House of Lords) should not refer a question to the European Court. The court was asked to consider whether the Treaty of Rome, which sets out the rules for the European Community, should be interpreted in a way that would allow the European Court to give guidance on the interpretation of the Treaty. The court was asked to consider whether the Treaty should be interpreted in a way that would allow the European Court to give guidance on the interpretation of the Treaty.

As to question (B) its object was to get a ruling from the European Court as to the circumstances in which a national court should refer a question to the European Court. The court was asked to consider whether the Treaty of Rome, which sets out the rules for the European Community, should be interpreted in a way that would allow the European Court to give guidance on the interpretation of the Treaty. The court was asked to consider whether the Treaty should be interpreted in a way that would allow the European Court to give guidance on the interpretation of the Treaty.

The French appellants had argued that a decision on question (A) might be asked to refer a question to the European Court. The court was asked to consider whether the Treaty of Rome, which sets out the rules for the European Community, should be interpreted in a way that would allow the European Court to give guidance on the interpretation of the Treaty. The court was asked to consider whether the Treaty should be interpreted in a way that would allow the European Court to give guidance on the interpretation of the Treaty.

His Lordship did not read anything which judges of the European Court had said. He read Lord MacKenna's speech in *MacKenna v. Lord MacKenna* (1973) 1 CMLR 427. The court was asked to consider whether the Treaty of Rome, which sets out the rules for the European Community, should be interpreted in a way that would allow the European Court to give guidance on the interpretation of the Treaty. The court was asked to consider whether the Treaty should be interpreted in a way that would allow the European Court to give guidance on the interpretation of the Treaty.

Question (B) seemed outside article 177. The question was whether the European Court should give guidance on the interpretation of the Treaty. The court was asked to consider whether the Treaty of Rome, which sets out the rules for the European Community, should be interpreted in a way that would allow the European Court to give guidance on the interpretation of the Treaty. The court was asked to consider whether the Treaty should be interpreted in a way that would allow the European Court to give guidance on the interpretation of the Treaty.

courts of the member states. It was significant, and not surprising, that the European Court might be asked to refer a question to the European Court. The court was asked to consider whether the Treaty of Rome, which sets out the rules for the European Community, should be interpreted in a way that would allow the European Court to give guidance on the interpretation of the Treaty. The court was asked to consider whether the Treaty should be interpreted in a way that would allow the European Court to give guidance on the interpretation of the Treaty.

The last judge of that in any particular case was the court to which the Treaty was submitted. The court was asked to consider whether the Treaty of Rome, which sets out the rules for the European Community, should be interpreted in a way that would allow the European Court to give guidance on the interpretation of the Treaty. The court was asked to consider whether the Treaty should be interpreted in a way that would allow the European Court to give guidance on the interpretation of the Treaty.

The ordinary jurisdiction of an appeal was entirely unaffected by article 177. The court was asked to consider whether the Treaty of Rome, which sets out the rules for the European Community, should be interpreted in a way that would allow the European Court to give guidance on the interpretation of the Treaty. The court was asked to consider whether the Treaty should be interpreted in a way that would allow the European Court to give guidance on the interpretation of the Treaty.

Without further argument his Lordship would not feel able either to assume that the Court of Appeal was under the same duty at the House of Lords, or to agree with the Master of the Rolls that, in the House of Lords, the House of Lords was the only court against whose decisions there is no judicial remedy under our law. What was whether to uphold or set aside the judge's refusal to request a ruling now.

The judge had considered all the material which he could have considered and no other. He exercised the discretion given him by article 177(2) rightly; and he was correct in refusing to refer either to the European Court or to the House of Lords. He might later consider from the European Court a decision (A) to enable him to give judgment in the action. Before he gave judgment the answer might already have been given by the European Court in another case. The question might or might not have to be referred. But his Lordship could not, as at present advised, see how question (B) could ever become one for decision by the European Court.

Leave to appeal was refused.

Solicitors: Menier-Williams & Keeling; Ashurst, Morris, Crisp & Co.

SPORT

Sir Stanley asks for reelection to keep Europe in control

Sir Stanley Rous made a strong appeal to delegates at the European football union (UEFA) congress in Edinburgh yesterday to vote to re-elect him as president of FIFA, at next month's FIFA congress. I appeal to you to vote for me because it is Europe versus South America and we want Europe to retain the leadership of football, he said.

He added: "If I am elected for a further term, you should immediately look for a successor from Europe so that this European leadership is maintained." The appeal was loudly applauded by the delegates.

The two candidates for the presidency of FIFA are Sir Stanley Rous and Joe Havelange, of the United States. Sir Stanley has been president of FIFA since 1961 and has led the union through a period of rapid expansion. He has been re-elected for a further term, you should immediately look for a successor from Europe so that this European leadership is maintained.

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Liverpool out of FA Charity Shield match

Liverpool, the FA Cup winners, will not be playing in the FA Charity Shield match at Wembley on August 10. The match was planned as a prestige occasion with a financial reward to both clubs, but the Liverpool manager Bill Shankly prefers to stick to his golden rule not to play in the first division club in his build up to the season.

Mr Shankly does not think that his training schedule will be sufficiently advanced enough to bring the players to complete fitness in time for the match.

Liverpool will build up to a tour of Germany during which they will play matches against Kaiserslautern and Essen. The Essen date clashed with the proposed Wembley game and although Essen were prepared to drop the match, forward, Shankly prefers his original plans.

Beal again struggling to regain fitness

Phillip Beal, the Tottenham Hotspur defender, yesterday started his second struggle for fitness with a fortnight. He played for half an hour against the Dutch champions, Feyenoord, on Tuesday in the first leg of the UEFA Cup final with a painful twisted ankle that threatened his place in the crucial return leg next Wednesday in Rotterdam.

He finally limped off near the end of the 2-2 draw to be replaced by Brian Clough. He then he had shown signs of coming back, but Tottenham will need in abundance if they are to have any hope of winning the trophy.

Beal faces a week of intensive treatment, although that will be no new experience. Only hours before Tuesday's game did he get his first injury, a dislocation of the knee. Now the routine starts again.

Rugby Union Lions more impressive in defeat of Boland

British Lions 33
Wellington, May 22.—The British Lions rugby team beat Boland by two goals, three penalty goals and three tries in their third match of their tour of South Africa today. In doing so they looked much more convincing than they had done against South-west Africa last Saturday, demonstrating power in the scrum and defence and a lack of backs. It was the heaviest defeat of Boland by a Lions side. The previous heaviest was 25-8 in 1962.

Playing in warm sunshine before a capacity crowd of about 24,000, the Lions began slowly, but once they had moved into top gear there was no stopping them. Boland's defence was completely out of sync and the Lions' attack was relentless. The scrum was particularly impressive, with the Lions' forwards dominating the scrum.

McBride, Brown and Ripley were the main scorers for the Lions. McBride scored two tries, Brown scored one, and Ripley scored one. The Lions' forwards were particularly impressive, dominating the scrum and defence.

The Lions' forwards were particularly impressive, dominating the scrum and defence. They were particularly strong in the scrum, where they were able to dominate the Boland forwards. The Lions' defence was also very solid, with the Boland backs struggling to break through.

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Cricket Sprints between pitch and pavilion

By John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent
LEICESTER: Leicestershire have scored 246 for six against Derbyshire.

One of the bleaker grounds, even at the best of times, Grace Road was like the North Pole yesterday. It was the sort of day when the chances of seeing any really good cricket are poor; when stoppages are frequent and the play is interrupted. In 90 overs, Leicestershire scored 246 for six wickets and all told something like 70 minutes' playing time was lost.

For Leicestershire, Davidson made an enterprising 63, Baleson a 42, Roger Tothard a brace of 33 and Steele a useful 25. But it needed an unbroken seven-wicket partnership of 72 between Baleson and Jeffrey Tothard to turn a moderate score into an adequate one.

For Derbyshire, Borington saved any number of runs in the county (Derbyshire were all takers in the field), and Baleson and Steele were the main scorers. Both made half a century but the bat awkwardly late at times.

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Smith rescues Essex from destruction

By Peter Marston
CHELSEA: Hampshire, with eight first innings wickets in hand, were 246 for six against Essex.

There was a time yesterday when it looked as if Essex were going to be set upon by Hampshire, and have their noses rubbed in the county ground. But Smith, Essex's Yorkshireman — every county should have one — came in and in the next hour and a quarter he made 100 runs, leg before and leg out, and he was bowled out.

He made 77, his best score by a long way, and hit two sixes and nine fours in the last 93 runs. Hampshire's bowlers were slow to open their innings (the left shoulder has frozen up), Essex must have been helped by the way things went at least until they were bowled out. They had something to bowl on, the ball moving a certain amount off the pitch until it got too old to do so.

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Splendid day for Viswanath

By Alan Gibson
NORTHAMPTON: Northamptonshire scored 246 for six against Derbyshire.

A pleasant morning gave a rather damp and chilly but only a few minutes a rain, the heaviest shower falling in the last hour. Indian batting was the order of the weather; it generated warmth as the day went on.

The pitch was slow, a little threatened by the rain, but the batsmen were not deterred. Viswanath was the main scorer, making a century. He was supported by other batsmen, who also made significant contributions.

Viswanath's century was a key factor in Northamptonshire's success. He was particularly strong in the middle order, scoring runs at a steady pace. His innings was a model of consistency and technique.

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Adjoining and overlooking Golf Course. Pleasant secluded garden.

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Joint Agents: L. S. VAIL & SON, 4 High Street, Gosport, Hampshire.
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BERKSHIRE

Newbury 5 miles. Reading 12 miles. M4 access 7 miles.

DELIGHTFUL PERIOD COTTAGE IN QUIET VILLAGE

SITUATION

Additional Features:

Attractive paddock, outbuildings. Building plot with planning

permission.

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Occupying one of the best positions in Denham Village

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Large Drawing Room, 2 other Reception Rooms, Sauna, Bath.

6 Bedrooms, 4 Bathrooms. Good Attics Suitable for Staff Flat.

Gas Central Heating. Studio and Double Garage could be

connected to Staff Bungalow. Beautiful mature Gardens with a

variety of flowering trees and shrubs.

FOR SALE WITH ABOUT 3½ ACRES

(33394/KM)T

KENT

London 50 miles, Charing 3 miles, Ashford 10 miles.

A FASCINATING SMALL 16TH CENTURY MANOR HOUSE



3 Reception Rooms, 6 Bedrooms, 3 Bathrooms. Well-equipped

Kitchen. Oil-fired Central Heating. good Outbuildings with Barn

and Garaging. Gardens and Paddock.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH ABOUT 7 ACRES

(65616/SW)T

BERKSHIRE

M4 access 6 miles, London 23 miles, Maidenhead Station 3 miles.

A FINE HOUSE OVERLOOKING A DELIGHTFUL VILLAGE GREEN

Additional Features:

Breakfast room, study, modern domestic offices.

Well laid gardens with 2 greenhouses.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH ABOUT 3 ACRES

(06491/SW)T

SURREY/SUSSEX BORDER

Newdigate ½ mile, Dorking and Crawley 7½ miles.

A DELIGHTFUL ELIZABETHAN FARMHOUSE

Additional Features:

Accommodation provides for separate flat. Barn, pond.

2 paddocks and 2 fields.

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SUSSEX

Billingshurst 1 mile, Horsham 8 miles.

GUILDENHURST MANOR, BILLINGSBURST

AN EXTREMELY ATTRACTIVE RESIDENTIAL, AGRICULTURAL

AND SPORTING ESTATE ALSO SUITABLE FOR STUD PURPOSES



A Beautiful Part Period Manor House

including galleried reception hall, 4 reception rooms,

5 principal bedrooms, dressing room, 4/5 secondary bedrooms,

5 bathrooms.

Gardens. Heated swimming pool. Hard tennis court. Outbuildings.

Stable yard. Farmhouse, 7 cottages. Farmbuildings.

Over 1 mile of coarse fishing in River Arun.

IN ALL ABOUT 251 ACRES

FOR SALE AS A WHOLE PRIVATELY NOW OR BY AUCTION IN

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HAMPSHIRE-TEST VALLEY

Andover 4 miles, Winchester 10 miles (both with fast train

services). M3 15 miles.

A BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED AND WELL MODERNISED COUNTRY

HOUSE WITH OVER ONE MILE OF SOME OF THE BEST

TROUT FISHING ON THE TEST AND CARRIERS

The house, land and fishing may all be available separately.

Additional Features:

Staff wing. Attractive guest cottage with 4 bedrooms and planning

consent for replacement with a major house. Fine, well

maintained grounds intersected by Test carriers.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH ABOUT 14½ ACRES

(51260/ADB)T

SUSSEX

Winchelsea, Rye 2 miles.

AN ATTRACTIVE 18TH CENTURY HOUSE WITH LOVELY GARDEN

OVERLOOKING THE SEA

Additional Features:

Paved sun terrace and sun room, outbuildings and greenhouse.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH ABOUT 1 ACRE

(66088/PRC)T

WILTSHIRE/

GLOUCESTERSHIRE BORDER

Cirencester 7 miles, Malmesbury 4 miles.

A BEAUTIFUL PART 16TH CENTURY COTSWOLD MANOR HOUSE

4/5 reception rooms. Principal suite with bedroom, bathroom and

dressing room. 7 secondary bedrooms and 3 further bathrooms.

Separate staff suite, unmodernised, with 4 bedrooms and bathroom.

Oil-fired central heating. Attractive gardens. Garaging for 2 cars.

2 cottages. Heated swimming pool. Stabling for up to 11 horses.

Outbuildings and tack room. 3 paddocks.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH ABOUT 10½ ACRES

(29604/PRC)T

ESSEX-LONDON 18 MILES

Excellent rural position in riding and hunting country. Only 2 miles

Central Line stations with fast access to City and West End.

A MOST ATTRACTIVE AND WELL MODERNISED PERIOD HOUSE

Beautifully restored, regardless of expense.

Additional Features:

17th Century forge with double garage, 2 paddocks.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH ABOUT 4 ACRES

(66520/ADB)T

HAMPSHIRE-MEON VALLEY

Petersfield 6 miles and Winchester 10 miles.

ATTRACTIVE MODERN FAMILY HOUSE ON VILLAGE OUTSKIRTS



Additional Features:

Staff flat incorporated. Pleasant rural views.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH 1 ACRE

Joint Sole Agents: WHITEHEADS, High Street, Petersfield (Tel.: 2991) and
KNIGHT FRANK & RUTLEY. (66710/TR)T

Ronald Butt
The need
to restore public faith
government

his sets a high standard for entries to my collection. The most complicated and ambiguous road sign I mapped by Harold K.inchley at the entrance to Ballinacorney Castle, by Lake.



MOVE TO MODERATION

the Northern Ireland Executive not the British Government. The strikers' committee, which moved first to loosen the lock in the province. If it have clarified its position in Sunningdale agreement a earlier the general strike, h is causing such misery and ionic damage there, might been averted. But it is a t to its members that they reached their present agreed on at all. It suggests that collective instinct for self-ration is in working order, hat is one source of political gth.

a essence of the Executive's position is that the Council land, which was envisaged in Sunningdale agreement which has proved to be the stumbling block among stants, should be introduced o stages. At first it would only of a council of minis- who would meet as a forum consultation, cooperation, coordination of action by respective governments in on to prescribed social and ionic matters. And it would be consultative interest in appointments. There the no transfer of powers to mnd during the first stage, I would have no executive ions. The second stage I see the addition (by al agreement) of certain ionic powers and the rest be trapping agreed at ingdale. But—and this is crucial point—this second would not be entered upon e there has been a test of on at the next Assembly ons in Northern Ireland.

In spite of the embittered atmosphere generated by the general strike the significance of this agreement by the Executive should be felt in Northern Ireland. Mr Faulkner, perhaps for the first time since he began his post-Stormont cooperation with the British government, has won back some ground. Unionists have had the feeling that their interests, susceptibilities and aspirations have been sacrificed in an indefinite sequence of concessions. They now have evidence that their representatives on the Executive can arrest that movement. The SDLP members of the Executive also deserve credit for accepting the reality of the position against strong inner and outer prompting, by agreeing that a fully-fledged Council of Ireland is just not on for the time being. They have compromised in order to give the power-sharing arrangements a chance of survival.

This should provide some practical reassurance for Protestant fears, though it may have come too late to head off the extra-constitutional challenge which has been mounted against legitimate authority in the province. The first reactions of loyalist leaders are discouraging. Nevertheless an effort should now be made to exploit the opening it provides. If ministers insist upon their declared refusal to negotiate with the Ulster Workers' Council, they should look hard for intermediaries with whom they can negotiate. For the Executive's statement on Sunningdale provides some basis for a truce.

The Government's firmness in

meeting the general strike in Northern Ireland has been commendable. Capitulation would mean the collapse of its authority and of whatever remains of the authority of the provincial Executive. It would also mean the collapse of the "middle way" policy which has seemed good to two British and two Irish governments and to a large, if diminishing, section of the Ulster people. That policy may be fatally stricken—and there are plenty of diagnosticians to say that it is—but so long as there is any fair hope of resuscitation it ought not to be abandoned. It remains the best, or the least bad prospect, of restoring civil peace to the people of Northern Ireland without their first having to fight it out between themselves.

The Government has been less skilful in putting its firmness into words. Ministerial remarks about the unrepresentative, sectarian, obscure or dubious character of the membership of the Ulster Workers' Council, justified as they may be, have left an impression that Ministers in London simply have not got the measure of what is taking place in Belfast or understood the nature of the support that this political strike is receiving. Similarly, to use the financial plight of the Harland and Wolff shipyard, the largest employer of labour in Belfast, as a means of leverage on the strikers is almost certainly to misunderstand their mood. The Northern Ireland Executive has shown that it is capable of taking account of the disturbed mood of the Protestant working class. Mr Wilson and his Ministers should show no less.

Salary levels: the philosophy of envy

From Mr Hugh Dykes, Conservative MP for Harrow East

Sir, Jo Grimond is not exactly known for talking nonsense (or writing it for that matter), but he has been on the slippery slope of illogicality in his comments on definitions (Letters to the Editor, May 20 edition).

There is a strong case for achieving high remuneration for socially indispensable groups like the health and welfare service categories to which he referred. Many such employees have been too low paid in relation to the demands made on them in often hard-pressed circumstances.

This is one clear and legitimate direction for public policy, into which indeed the usual party political atmospherics need not be injected.

However, to establish the "glaring contrasts" arguments as far as senior top people's salaries are concerned is ridiculous. There are perhaps several reasons for this, the following may be the main ones.

Firstly, the strain, wear and tear and responsibility for conscientious senior administrators should be—and usually is—enormous. Witness the reality evidence for top business executives in intensive commercial activities.

Secondly, we suffer in Britain a more severe progression in personal wealth than any other major industrial society. There is no value in quoting Sweden. Britain is not competing with Sweden for success in a hard world where one of the elements of successful economic performance must surely be the adequate reward of top managers.

In fact any top salary in both the public service and in private industry should be automatically quoted against the net equivalent after tax for a married man with two children.

Mr Grimond is correct in espousing the cause of more money and better conditions (often the latter are equally as important) for health service workers and others. He is right also in trying to revive the good old-fashioned principle of resignations at the top when too many mistakes are made. We seem collectively to have lost that habit in recent years.

But beyond that he is getting into dangerous territory. He is aiding and abetting that philosophy of envy which is summed up by the bus conductor at a recent political meeting who assailed a Member of Parliament (Mr R. G. Smeeth) for his assertion that it was "wrong" for him to receive more pay than a bus conductor.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Powers of Cornish tinnners' Parliament

From Professor Robert R. Pennington

Sir, You are to be congratulated on giving a prominent place on the front page of your issue of May 21 to a meeting of the Tinnners' Parliament at Lostwithiel. Despite the light-hearted remarks made by your reporter, the participants in the parliament are convinced that they are exercising legal powers vested in the Tinnners of Cornwall and that they are justifying in meeting to protect the rights of employees in the china clay quarrying industry in Cornwall.

Your correspondent is incorrect in saying that the Tinnners' Parliament was constituted by a Charter of 1201. The Charter of 1305 were both silent as to the parliament, and at that time it seems from the few historical records we still possess that the parliament met yearly or biennially as a combination of the four Stannary Courts of Cornwall in order to vote taxation and to affirm "their official and undoubted privileges and customs".

The present form of the parliament was established by a Charter of Henry VII in 1508, by which the consent of a convocation of 24 Stannators elected for the four Stannaries was made an essential ingredient for the validity of legislation emanating from Westminster which affected tin mining in Cornwall, or the interests of the tin miners personally. It is by virtue of the provisions of this Charter that the present Tinnners' Parliament or Convocation has assembled to assert that the current counter-inflation legislation affecting the wages paid to employees in the china clay industry has not received the assent of convocation, and is, therefore, ineffective.

It may seem odd that a Charter granted to tin miners should be invoked to protect clay workers, but it is a geological fact that every clay quarry contains a quantity of tin ore, and most clay quarries extract this ore in commercial quantities and sell it to the tin smelters for crushing and refining.

Moreover, we must not be put off by the fact that the china clay companies are not primarily concerned with mining tin ore, for it has been decided by the Stannary Courts (which existed until 1897) that a clay quarry is in law a tin mine if tin ore is extracted from it and sold for

refining. For those interested, the most recent case is *Re Trevelyan Trevelyan Clay Works* decided by Vice-Warden Fisher on May 20, 1872, and reported in the *Royal Cornwall Gazette* of June 1, 1872, and this case followed an earlier similar decision of *Pearce v Gundry* decided by Vice-Warden Vivian on April 7, 1818, and on appeal by the Lord Warden, the Marquess of Hertford, on November 20, 1818.

It may seem odd in the middle of the twentieth century that a charter from the beginning of the sixteenth century should be invoked as a limitation on the powers of Westminster, but in our present conditions where arguments by disaffected employees usually take the form of threats of industrial action rather than reliance on legal provisions, the participants in the Cornish convocation are to be commended for the care they have taken to act within the confines of the law, and the Government should pay attention to their arguments. The Charter of 1508 is unequivocal in its requirement that convocation should give its consent to make the relevant legislation valid.

The English translation of the relevant part of the Charter (Patent Roll 25 Henry VII, Part II, m. 29.31) reads as follows: "And furthermore of our special grace we grant for ourselves and our heirs . . . that no statutes, acts, ordinances, provisions, restrictions or proclamations (*statuta, actus, ordinationes, provisiones, restrictiones, proclamationes*) made at any time hereafter shall be put into force in the said county (Cornwall) or elsewhere to the prejudice or burden of the same tinnners . . . or their heirs or successors or any of them unless beforehand there shall have been convened 24 good and lawful men of the four stannaries of the said county of Cornwall . . . whenever, to whatever extent and wherever such statutes, acts, ordinances etc. shall be made, so that the statutes, acts, ordinances etc. shall be made hereafter . . . unless with the assent and consent of the said 24 men so elected."

Nothing could be plainer than this! Yours truly, ROBERT R. PENNINGTON, Faculty of Law, University of Birmingham, May 21.

CHURCH AND STATE IN POLAND

appointment of a new under-ary of state for religious is in Poland is as ambiguous much else in Polish politics. es not necessarily prestage a nning of the confrontation en Church and State, but it l bring sharper conflict in. The outgoing official, Skarzyski, was a faithful utor of party orders. He was ciated with attempts by the ership to overcome the very r relations which character- the later years of Mr ulka's rule. The new man is zaszewski Kukul, a hard-line r of the nationalist nction tends to be anti- anti-German and illiberal, ot in all respects anti- ough Mr Kukul did the episcopate very ly when, in his eyes, it d the national interest by a conciliatory letter to e German bishops. Gierek, the party leader, a long and ultimately ful battle to reduce the ce of General Moczar, but f the general's supporters o influential positions. Mr has been simultaneously of the weekly newspaper

Pravda i Zycie, director of the school of journalism at Warsaw University, and a regular contributor to press, radio and television. It is possible that his ostensible promotion is intended to cut down his opportunities for disseminating his views. His new job does not allow him much power of personal decision, and it will presumably require him to relinquish at least some of his other responsibilities.

On the other hand there are still serious stresses in Church-State relations, and the dialogue could take on a different tone under Mr Kukul. The main problem is that the regime is introducing a far-reaching reform of the educational system which involves a great deal of much-needed modernization but also includes renewed attempts to win over Polish youth to communist ideology. Cardinal Wyszyński, the Polish primate, has called "the Polish greatest threat to the Church in Poland in the last twenty-five years".

There is some truth in this but it has not helped relations with the Polish hierarchy. The Polish Church, conscious of its high role in the nation's history, and conditioned by years of confrontation with communism, has developed

a deep suspicion of compromise and of any attempt to build either doctrinal or political bridges between Marxism and Catholicism. Cardinal Wyszyński rejects any concordat between Poland and the Vatican unless, among other things, the Catholic Church is given freedom to educate the nation's youth "in the spirit of the Gospel", unless discrimination against Catholics in public life is ended, and unless an independent Catholic press is established.

These are demands which no communist government would grant in full. Nor are they demands which the Church can abandon. Confrontation is inevitable. The question is whether the real interests of the Church are ultimately better served by the somewhat greater readiness of the Vatican to negotiate practical arrangements that may lessen political pressure on the Polish clergy. It is not an easy problem. Confrontation can be spiritually bracing, and the Polish regime is clearly challenging the Church to a battle for the minds of the next generation. But if the regime is willing to recognize the moral power of the Church it can, perhaps, expect some realism about its own political power.

The pensions football

From Sir John Walley

Sir, There must be a great deal of sympathy for Mr Cowley (Letters, May 15) and other pension scheme administrators in their difficulties flowing from the present Government's decision to abolish the state pension scheme created by the Heath Government's 1973 pensions legislation, while maintaining its refusal to provide any other form of state earnings related pension after 1975. But is Mr Cowley being realistic in suggesting that in the days, we can expect party policies to acquire some kind of sanctity by being pushed through Parliament by the party whips?

Surely his criticism should embrace all those, in and out of Parliament, who have joined in the game of party politics football which started some twenty years ago in the pensions field. It is not the fault of the present Wilson Government that they are compelled, so early, to take immediate action about the future of the 1973 pensions legislation, which was a deliberate political challenge, not only to the Heath Government's party opponents but to the policies of previous Conservative Governments.

Nevertheless, I hope that Mrs Castle can be persuaded to think again along the lines suggested by Mr Cowley, by maintaining the existing graduated pension scheme (with or without improvements) until other arrangements for earnings-related state pension can be made effective. I am, myself, most concerned about the position, after 1975, of the very large number of workers, especially of women workers, who will then have no earnings related pension entitlement at all, either because they are not in a pensionable employment or because they do not continue in an employment for the minimum of five years required for even the modest preservation rights conferred by the 1973 Act.

The Labour Party, for many years, stigmatised the Macmillan Government's graduated pensions scheme as a "swindle" because of the alleged inadequacy of the extra pension rights earned by its graduates contributions and, although the last Wilson Government failed to make good the scheme's deficiencies, they did promise that the values of pensions rights should be protected against inflation in the same way as the flat-rate pensions.

Mrs Castle ought to be considering not only what her political opponents are likely to make of her announcement, but what her supporters will think when they discover next year, that their much increased earnings-related contributions no longer earn even the "swindle" pensions offered by the 1959 Act—which have now, in money terms, become quite substantial. A promise of better earnings-related pensions under some vague future legislation will not be much of an answer to them.

Yours faithfully, JOHN WALLEY, 46 Rotherwick Road, NW11.

Indian nuclear explosion

From Dr Bikash Sinha

Sir, As an Indian scientist working in Britain may I clarify a few points about your recent leader "India joins the Nuclear Powers" (May 20). India, no doubt, has become a potential bomb maker, but the long-term implications of the peaceful use of atomic nuclear energy are more socio-economic than political, which is indeed, as I believe, the aim of the Indian Atomic Energy Commission.

The advanced technology required for such an activity as a spin-off to intricate nuclear technology, useful for mining, power and even agriculture. Such a spin-off cannot be expected from a bomb. More important, the technology developed is indigenous and therefore the arbitrary figure of £800m for the cost of such a nuclear plant is somewhat irrelevant, particularly so, because the plutonium used was obtained from the reactors.

Admittedly, India is a poor country, but by harnessing its entire scientific resources on agriculture would be rather naive; a balanced economic climate can be achieved only if a country develops a highly advanced technology along

with a basic agriculture—and that is what India is trying to do. I remain, Sir, yours faithfully, BIKASH SINHA, Department of Physics, King's College, WC2.

From Mr Brian Wrobel

Sir, With regard to the recent Indian nuclear explosion, it may be pertinent to note that according to a 1968 UN report a modest nuclear force could be reducing the compounded Indian Civilian Growth rate to minus 3.33 per cent per annum. If it is the latter, the Indian defence budget will be raised to 37 per cent of GNP by 1980, and in constant terms the GNP itself will by that date be 25 per cent less than it was in 1968.

Yours faithfully, BRIAN WROBEL, 6 Lynne Court, 200 Goldhurst Terrace, NW6. May 19.

Valuing art treasures

From Mr Hugh Leggatt and Mr George J. Levy

Sir, The Duke of Bedford, to whom the nation owes an incalculable debt not only for preserving Woburn and its treasures but making them accessible to all, draws attention (May 20) to the dangers to our national heritage posed by a wealth tax.

We, as members of the art and antique trade, feel we must stress a difficulty to which the Duke does not refer and which is fundamental to the whole problem of including chattels in such a tax. Who would presume to rate themselves as qualified to undertake an accurate annual valuation of the contents of Woburn?

This intractable problem of valuation naturally extends from such splendid inherited accumulations of

works of art to collections, whatever their scale, which have been formed by living collectors. In view of the equally incalculable debt owed by our public museums and galleries to the far-sighted connoisseurship and generosity of active collectors, it would be a fatal error of judgment to discourage by recurring fiscal penalties the continuance of this civilized tradition.

Moreover, a wealth tax applied to works of art would run counter to the long-established policy of all governments to encourage by legislation and otherwise the retention of works of art in this country. Yours faithfully, HUGH LEGGATT, Legatt Brothers, 20, George Street, SW1. GEORGE J. LEVY, H. Blairmont & Sons Ltd, 36 New Bond Street, W1.

Nurses' pay

From Miss M. Fraser Gamble

Sir, Mr Cropper in his letter on agency nurses (*The Times*, May 16) correctly points out that the benefits and allowances enjoyed by nurses in the National Health Service are not available to nurses employed by agencies. Nevertheless, it is very evident that it is to the considerable financial advantage of nurses (especially those newly qualified, and at least in the short term) to opt out of receiving these benefits by joining nursing agencies—basically profit-making organizations.

Mr Cropper's argument overlooks a growing practice among National Health Service nurses, whereby they work for agencies in their own time, outside their normal hours, and off and periods of annual leave. This growingly numerical group of staff includes senior married nurses (even in the senior nursing officer grade), with families to support and who feel grateful because of the low salary scales paid by the National Health Service, to supplement their income in this way.

How can they be expected to give of their best to the demanding jobs of nursing and bringing up a family

when their free time is being eroded in this way? So, the mental and physical health of nurses themselves are surely placed in jeopardy within such a self-defeating system.

I agree with Mr Cropper that agencies provide a useful service and indeed, in some ways, many years in my experience. The problem that now concerns us, however, is that they have recently proliferated at such an alarming rate with the result that too high a proportion of qualified staff working in the National Health Service have left the service (London) are from agencies and it is this badly balanced situation that urgently needs adjustment in the best interest of patients, the nursing service and the nurse training programme.

The answer to the main problems raised in this letter lies principally with the low rates of pay being offered by the National Health Service to qualified nurses, particularly at the staff nurse and ward sister grades.

Yours faithfully, MAUREEN FRASER GAMBLE, Dale Cottage, Winterville, Salisbury, May 17.

Capital punishment

From Mr Walter Blum

Sir, Mr George Gale's and Lord Denning's pleas for the restoration of capital punishment do not convince me. Mr Gale (letter, May 17) refers to Maalot. I am a Jew. The massacres at Kiyat Shimon, and Maalot hurt me grievously. So did the deaths at Nabatieh and throughout Ireland.

Capital punishment is evil. It is not an established precedent. It clearly does not deter fanatics. There have other objects for their activities than "to free from their graves the corpses of executed hijackers". There is enough barbarism in the world. Let us not add to it but instead let us be grateful that the late Sydney Silverman lived long enough to witness the fulfilment of his life's ambition—the abolition in this country of an archaic barbaric punishment which to his credit Israel has persistently refused to put on her Statute Book.

Yours faithfully, WALTER BLUM, 98 East End Road, Finchley, N3. May 19.

Publicity after prison

From Mr Herbert van Thal

Sir, There has been much comment in your columns over our present day awry society. Sticking out like a sore thumb is the report of a television company's reception to a British youth recently released from prison by the authorities for peddling dope, by housing him in an expensive suite of a luxury hotel.

What can world opinion be?—that the British honour their wrongdoers—give praise to those who break the law and breaking the law is merely the British law, but the law of the country in which they were a visitor.

The dignity of the Turkish authorities of that very considerable country must be sorely tried at our extraordinary behaviour. Yours, etc. HERBERT VAN THAL, Reform Club, Pall Mall, SW1. May 21.

Archbishop's election

From the Reverend Derrick C. Darley

Sir, Your correspondent Canon Robinson strains at the gnat and swallows the camel, since the point at issue is whether the state should continue to nominate Bishops, Archbishops, Deans, Archdeacons, etc.

The Croucher and heir

From Mr Gordon McGregor

Sir, Alan Gibson's tribute to a Gloucestershire father and son (*Sportsworld*, May 15) recalled a hot-west-country morning in the early fifties. Opening the attack for the University of Bristol against a touring Cambridge college, I was deluded, by a few quick successes, to ward a vision of early lunch and an afternoon swim. A slight delay, a buzz from the pavilion, and a partly figure emerged with a look of mild surprise, fostering our hunch that we might be "through" the real baring.

What followed was a sharp lesson in line and length, as the best we could offer was peremptorily dismissed to all parts of the ground. Withdrawn, chastened, from the route to ruminate at third-man, near the score board, an enquired after mysterious assailant, Reverend G. L. Jessop, came the grinning reply, "We were a bit short, so we picked him up on the way over."

Self esteem repaired, I felt—like Mr Gibson at his Cornish revelation—briefly in touch with the Immortal.

Yours faithfully, GORDON MCGREGOR, Principal, Bishop Otter College, Chichester, Sussex. May 20.

Appointed children

Margaret Dawson, a parent of a dually-handicapped child, and chairman of a home catering for such and adults, I am deeply to see alternatives to the hospitals, whose size and makes tragedies, such as South Oxendon, so much out, there seems too little of the active membership and the totally helpless. One come for Mr's parents is concerned to press for? Would it not be both and more humane if each authority were involved in two types of home—one for youngsters, who might o a larger unit with work the other for the children basic nursing and safety? handicapped adults in all areas—are sufficient efforts involve parents in com-

munity care for their children and young people? The success of these schemes leads one to wish that much more could be done to help families pool their skills to augment statutory provision. Few parents wish to part permanently from their handicapped child. All parents need respite.

Yours faithfully, MARGARET DAWSON, 4 Florence Boot Close, University Park, Nottingham. May 16.

Trade union Bill

From Mr Cyril Crabtree

Sir, Your correspondent Mr Harry Samuels (Letters, May 16) says that the last government gave to registered unions a licence (S.96 Industrial Relations Act, 1971) to induce breaches of commercial contracts, whilst imposing the severest of

penalties on unregistered unions who do the same thing. He chides Mr Whitelaw for suggesting that the Trade Union and Labour Relations Bill provides "a licence for a union to do almost anything it chooses in pursuit of industrial action".

Whilst Mr Samuels' interpretation of S.96 is undoubtedly correct, he ought in fairness to point out the provisions of S.98 which do impose a restraint upon organizations, whether registered or not, who seek to induce breaches of commercial contracts with extraneous parties, ie persons who are not parties to the industrial dispute, and who have not in contemplation or furtherance of that dispute, taken any action in material support of a party to it.

Mr Whitelaw would, it appears, be justified in his censure of the proposed new measures. Yours faithfully, CYRIL CRABTREE, 31 Tabors Avenue, Great Baddow, Chelmsford, Essex.

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THE TIMES

BUSINESS NEWS

For Saving
Investing and
House-Purchase

HALIFAX
BUILDING SOCIETY

For Saving
Investing and
House-Purchase

HALIFAX
BUILDING SOCIETY

Move to obtain state funds for development of the Co-op

By Corina
trial Editor
formal agreement was
needed yesterday between
Co-op and the Labour
national executive com-
mission to ask the Govern-
ment to make available
public funds in the
development of co-operative
industries.

order for that organization to
perform this task in private
industry, the statement
declares.
Grants and loans must be
made available in a way which
recognizes the importance of
strengthening democracy as
well as efficiency in the co-
operative sector.
The taxpayer-financed body
would make a significant con-
tribution in providing research
and management services, help-
ing the existing services pro-
vided by the CWS and the Co-
op Union. It is seen as a means
of extending democracy into
management of all enterprises,
and the Government is urged to
extend the Co-op in preference
to private enterprise.
"We propose that further
discussions should take place in
the near future to see how this
proposal can be rapidly imple-
mented," added the statement.
The proposal announced yester-
day comes only a few days
before the annual Co-operative
Congress in Llandudno, when
representatives of all societies
are to discuss the role of the
Government in promoting Co-op
expansion. They are also to
consider a revised blueprint for
a series of mergers of local co-
operatives into regional societies.

Lamp on extra aid to Ireland and Wolff

Mr Hill
Government has post-
poned a request for further aid
of £5m to Harland and
the Belfast shipbuilders,
as of the surplus and the
reduction of men who wanted
work.
It was made known after a
meeting yesterday between Mr
Hill and his ministers which
attended by Mr Rees, Secre-
tary of State for Northern
Ireland.
The decision is intended as a
reminder to the people of
Ireland that the Govern-
ment is coming under in-
creasing pressure to refuse the
aid of further British tax-
payer money to assist in
the jobs for workers who
are in political strikes.
As made clear, however,
the Government is not pre-
pared to let the firm go under.
Work for 10,000
men for between 2,000
and 3,000 workers in ancillary
Harland and Wolff is the
employer in Northern
Ireland.
Government has 47 per
cent shareholding. Since
the United Kingdom's
Ireland aid to Harland
and Wolff has amounted to
£20m in loans,
grants, and £4m in the
Some £36m came from
Ireland and £32m from
the United Kingdom.
The financial assistance
by the United Kingdom to
Ireland in the past
years has been: 1971-72,
£17.7m; 1972-73, £18.1m;
and 1973-74, £18.1m.
£10m of aid would force
Ireland to halve its
programme or double

convertible in due course into
ordinary shares. It was also
agreed that the Government
would provide guarantee facili-
ties of up to a further £10m
which would be available to
the company as needed up to
the end of 1976.
The company, Mr Hoppe said,
appreciated that since the
general election the Government
had other pressing matters to
deal with, but the implementa-
tion of the previous undertaking
was regarded as the Harland
and Wolff could finish its
balance for the past year.
Asked whether the company
was faced with serious financial
difficulties, Mr Hoppe said:
"No". But the company's ob-
jective of achieving profitability
in 1974-75 financial year
appears unlikely to be achieved.
In the first six months of last
year the company sustained a
loss of just over £5m, largely as
a result of a steelworkers' strike
which reduced its own firm or
another for most of the year.
On December 21 last year Vis-
count Rochdale, the company's
chairman, said that there had
been a prolonged period during
which work in the yard had been
virtually at a standstill and the
shipbuilding programme had
been disrupted.
While it was made clear yester-
day that the Government
would not allow the company
to go under, it is understood
that the Government has been
considering possible courses of
action.
It is believed that the Cabinet
considered putting up more cash
but that seems to have been
ruled out for the moment as be-
ing politically and industrially
undesirable.
Two other options have appar-
ently been considered. One of
these was that the company
should be completely taken into
State ownership, but a clear ob-
jection to this course is that the
public sector would be faced
with continuing substantial loss-
making enterprise and detract
from the nationalization plans
being formulated by Mr Wedg-
wood Benn.
The possibility of handing
over the company completely to
the Northern Ireland executive
has also been discussed, although
the executive would have to ob-
tain further funds from the
United Kingdom Government.
There are other difficulties
which could lead to friction be-
tween the predominantly Protest-
ant labour force and Catholic
members of the executive. This
could be overcome if the com-
pany was made the special re-
sponsibility of Mr Brian Faulk-
ner, the chief executive of the
Northern Ireland administration.

Mr David Steel, the
Minister of Industry, said
that he had asked for
action from Mr Rees.
It is clear that the com-
mission asked for an assur-
ance from the Government
that it would implement an under-
standing of the Government
at the end of last year by
arriving Government.
The terms of that under-
standing were that under-
standing of about £10m was
placed by the issue to
the Government of the
Government's preference shares,
which would be held by the
Government.

Estimates for consumer spending up by £60m

estimates of consumer
spending for the first quarter
of 1974 are up by £60m
above the earlier
figures. This represents a fall
of just over 1 per cent
on a final quarter of 1973,
to figures released
by the Central Statis-
tical Office.
The figures largely reflect the
slings which arose from
working. Falls in
spending were particularly
noted for durables, and fuel.
There was an increase
in spending on alcoholic drink,
because of pre-budget
cuts.
For retail sales, which
are for the first quarter,
April, suggest that con-
sumption will remain
in the second quarter.

CONSUMER SPENDING			
The following are the figures for consumer expenditure, seasonally adjusted at 1970 constant prices, released by the Central Statistical Office yesterday.			
	£m	%	Annual rate of increase over previous quarter
1972 Q1	8,329	3.5	
Q2	8,462	6.6	
Q3	8,585	5.9	
Q4	8,739	7.9	
1973 Q1	9,017	11.3	
Q2	8,832	-7.0	
Q3	8,923	2.3	
Q4	8,923	2.3	
1974 Q1	8,930	-4.1	

Property chief attacks new tax proposals

By Margaret Drummond
Financial Correspondent
After writing 21 days, Bar-
clays and National Westminster
Banks yesterday decided to fol-
low Lloyds' lead and reduce
their base rates from 12½ to 12
per cent. Midland and Williams
& Glyn's, however, have yet to
react.
Speaking at his group's annual
general meeting he claimed that
the proposed property taxes
would be a disincentive to indus-
trial investment and improve-
ment in working conditions.
"Were it not for the property
companies' investment of large
amounts of money, industrial
investment would not have the
availability of modern well
planned industrial premises," he
said.
Proposed government mea-
sures would place additional
burdens on corporate liquidity,
he went on, while the threat of
the new taxes had seriously dis-
rupted the normal working
forces of the property market.
On a further more hopeful note,
Mr Nigel Brookes, chairman of
Trustee House Investments,
commented in his group's
interim report yesterday that
rental values in Central London
had risen during the crisis but
the market for property
investments was "in a state of
indecisive suspense," awaiting
clarification of government
measures.
Meanwhile, first signs of the
disincentive of the Lyon
Group, where an administrator
was appointed by creditors two
days ago after all efforts to
overcome a cash crisis had
failed, appeared with an
announcement that industrial
distribution group Crellon Hold-
ings had acquired a £211,000
warehouse from the group.
The fate of Wilmar Securities,
the parent company of the Stern
empire facing serious liquidity
problems, is still unknown.
Mr Kenneth Cork, called in
last week to advise the group,
said yesterday that it was too
soon to comment on the pro-
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Northern Ireland administration.

UK groups 'may be Japan share deal victims'

Tokyo, May 22.—British insti-
tutional investors may have
been the victims of an improper
sale of Nihon Netsugaku Kogyo
Co's shares shortly before the
sale conditioning company asked
to go into receivership, securi-
ties industry sources said today.
Mr Yuzuru Tomita, President
of the Osaka Stock exchange,
said the authorities were inves-
tigating the propriety of a
£60,000 share transaction that
took place May 8, a few days
before the company's share
price began to fall sharply. Mr
Tomita said company insiders
may have been the sellers in
the £80m (about £125m) Yen
transaction.
Securities industry officials
said the trade was handled by
National Shoken, an Osaka-
based securities company. They
said the shares sold were appar-
ently owned at least in part by
Mr Masao Ushida, President of
Nihon Netsugaku, although the
seller appeared nominal.
The company's chief manufactur-
ing subsidiary.

Bass profits down by 4.6 pc

Pre-tax profits of Bass Char-
terton, the country's largest
brewery combine, fell by 4.6 per
cent to £27.2m in the first 28
weeks to April 13. The setback
is attributed to the substantial
rise in costs and delays in
obtaining an increase in the beer
price until March.
The stock market, however,
was prepared for the news and
the shares closed unchanged on
the day at 83p.
Financial Editor, page 21

How the markets moved

Rises		Falls	
Subsack & W.	1p to 57p	Ass Port Cement	3p to 132p
Beaumont	1p to 22½p	Barclays	3p to 22½p
Caterpillar	1p to 190p	Brit Am Tob	3p to 25½p
Comet	2p to 108p	BP	1½p to 46p
First Nat	2p to 20p	Lion Int	3p to 75p
Heath, C. E.	7p to 21½p	Rayner Sidd	3p to 25½p
Hutchison Int	3p to 52½p	Marshall & Spencer	2p to 18½p
Equities remained unsettled.			
One-sided securities moved ahead.			
Selling rose 95 points to £241.50.			
The effective devaluation rate was 17.37 per cent.			
Gold gained \$2 to \$163.25.			

On other pages

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Now Barclays and Nat West cut their base rate to 12 pc

By Ian Morison
Financial Correspondent
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15½ per cent, some authorities
are likely to borrow more from
their bankers and less on the
market.
The banks are anxious to dis-
courage this so-called "soft
arbitrage" by relating more of
the authorities' borrowing costs
directly to market rates. They
have already had some success
in this direction with their finan-
cial sector customers.
Barclays' reference to Ameri-
can rates reflects the fact that
several leading American banks
have raised their prime rates
from 11 to 11½ per cent since
Lloyds pioneered the downturn
here. But there is now a growing
belief that this upturn has come
to an end.
The reference to Europe may
reflect recent fears of upward
pressures on Eurocurrency
deposit rates if funds started to
be withdrawn heavily from the
Eurodollar market. That risk
also looks less serious now.
NatWest, which made its move
shortly after Barclays, also cited
yesterday's fall in market rates.
Mentioning in addition the
"reasonable buoyancy" in its
liquidity.
Both banks are reducing the
rate payable on deposits of over
£10,000 from 12½ to 12 per cent.
All overdrafts will be half a
point cheaper, but other rates
remain unchanged. Barclays'
subsidiary, Barclays Bank Inter-
national, is also reducing its
base rate to 12 per cent.

Computerized stocks service to be extended

By John Whitmore
Hoare & Co. Govett, one of
the City's leading stockbroking
firms, is to expand its computer-
ized information service to im-
prove the link between stock-
brokers and its institutional
clients.
From early next month,
brokers taking the firm's data-
STREAM service will be able to
use the Hoare computer to in-
form their clients of lines of
stock on offer and to send them
up-to-date research material.
A spokesman for Hoare em-
phasized yesterday that the new
service was strictly an information
service and in no way a dealing
service.

In its circular to dataSTREAM
subscribers, Hoare writes that
the new system, to be known as
the Stock Market Trading In-
formation System, should im-
prove visibility in the market
and provide an additional means
of placing large lines of stock.
The service is a computerized
service which provides a more
rapid link between broker and
client than is currently available.
At the moment dataSTREAM
has about 150 subscribers. Hoare
hopes to raise this to nearer 250
in the next year. Among the sub-
scribers are 15 stockbroking
firms. Most have joined up since
the last year to make use of the
extensive research information
provided by dataSTREAM.

TUC leaders press claim for British water reactor

By Alan Hamilton
Labour Staff
TUC leaders yesterday urged
Mr Varley, Secretary of State
for Energy, to accept the British
produced steam-generating
heavy water reactor as the basis
for the country's nuclear energy
programme, in preference to
American and Canadian systems
which are also under considera-
tion.
Mr Frank Chapple, general
secretary of the electricians' union
and chairman of the
TUC's fuel and power commit-
tee, presented Mr Varley with a
nine page document, the result
of seven months of discussions
between the TUC and the power
supply industry, equipment sup-
pliers and technical experts. The
document admits that the prefer-
ence for a British-built reactor
system is "a finely balanced
decision."
The TUC says that any nuclear
energy programme should be on
a limited scale, as the United
Kingdom has good supplies of
domestically produced coal and
potentially good supplies of oil.
In the 1980s the principal
generating fuels should be
nuclear and oil, with other more
efficient uses being found for
much of the country's coal pro-
duction.
Union leaders also criticize

the Central Electricity Generat-
ing Board for preferring faster
and larger power stations. Mr
Chapple said after yesterday's
meeting that experience and
safety should be the basis of
the choice. In very large
generating station, only one
piece of equipment had to
develop a fault for half of that
station's capacity to be out of
commission for months at a
time.
The TUC's main reasons for
preferring the SGHWR, as out-
lined in its document, are that
it favours the development of
the United Kingdom's own
nuclear industry rather than
relying on imported technology;
that the SGHWR is safer than
its principal rival, the Westing-
house pressurized water reactor,
and that any design chosen now
will be no more than a stopgap
until the British-designed fast
breeder reactor is fully opera-
tional.
In addition, the TUC says that
choosing the Westinghouse PWR
system would mean a short term
trade deficit with France, where
most of the reactor components
would be bought. But it adds the
qualification that the export
potential of any nuclear system,
including British ones, is likely
to be limited because of the
massive loans that would have
to be offered to potential cus-
tomers to buy them.

Discovery 'could solve car exhaust problem'

By Clifford Webb
British motor manufacturers
were last night studying reports
from America that a research
"breakthrough" by Chrysler
could solve one of the industry's
biggest problems—the prema-
ture collapse of exhaust clean-
ing devices which come into con-
tact with leaded petrol.
Chrysler Detroit announced
that research in its laboratories
indicated that another additive
ethylene dibromide—and not
lead as was previously believed
to be poisoning the platinum-
based catalysts which must be
installed on 1975 United States
models to reduce exhaust pollu-
tion.
Mr D. Maxwell Teague,
Chrysler's chief research sci-
entist, said: "Because of the social
and economic issues involved in
these findings, we are making
this new knowledge immediately
available to the various indus-
tries and to the United States
Government for further study."
British cars exported to
America next year must be fit-
ted with catalysts. They will
have a special petrol filler cap
which will only accept a new
type of filler nozzle being in-
stalled on lead-free petrol
pumps.
Leaded petrol will still be on
sale for older cars, and these
are feared that motorists may in-
advertently use this from cans
and destroy the catalyst.
A spokesman for Associated
Octel, the company which sup-
plies most of the lead added to
British petrol, said last night:
"This is a most promising de-
velopment. After so many years
lead may not be so bad after all."
"The problem will now be to
find a replacement for bromide
and chloride additives. So far
the petrol industry has not found
a suitable substitute for the im-
portant task of scavenging lead
from the combustion chamber."
"Without a scavenger, lead
builds up into unacceptable de-
posits."
Chrysler emphasized that its
findings were based purely on
laboratory work and did not
include road tests. Nevertheless,
the laboratory tests were equiva-
lent to 20,000 miles of vehicle
operation.
Mr Teague said the informa-
tion obtained could lead to the
use of a single leaded petrol for
both catalyst and non-catalyst
vehicles. If this proves to be
the case, it will be doubly wel-
come to motor manufacturers.
Not only are they required to
guarantee catalyst life for thou-
sands of trouble-free miles, but
lead acts as a lubricant for key
parts of the engine, and without
it they expect some reliability
problems.
The Chrysler research also
indicates that lead may have a
favourable effect in minimizing
sulphate emissions from
vehicles. When non-catalyst cars
were run on 1975-type unleaded
fuel, sulphate emissions in-
creased by more than 100 per
cent.
Chrysler's analysis of exhaust
deposits in both non-catalyst and
catalyst cars suggests that some
of the lead combines with the
sulphates to form lead sulphates,
which are retained in the ex-
haust system.

Mr Simon says White House will seek full trade status for Russia

From Frank Vogel
Washington, May 22
Mr William Simon, the Secre-
tary of the Treasury, said today
that he expects the trade
reform bill to be passed by
Congress this year.
The Administration, he said,
is not contemplating any com-
promise solution to its contro-
versial proposal in the Bill,
granting most-favoured-nation
status to the Soviet Union.
Mr Simon said: "We feel
the Bill is important for the
United States and the rest of
the world and that the argu-
ments in its favour are com-
pelling."
He announced that a meeting
of the United States-Russia
commercial commission here
decided to recommend to its
two governments that a long-
term agreement should be con-
cluded to facilitate economic,
industrial and technical coopera-
tion.
Mr Simon said he hoped that
this agreement could be con-
cluded at the scheduled summit
meeting this summer between
President Nixon and Mr Brezh-
nev, the Soviet leader.
Mr Simon said that discus-
sions in the commission ses-
sions suggested that it was
quite possible that the trade
volume between the two coun-
tries would exceed \$1,000m
(about £416m) this year, which
was double the previous year's
level and almost three times as
much as the 1971 volume.
The Treasury Secretary said
the new long-term agreement
would not have to be ratified
by the Senate and that it was
needed to place existing trade
pacts between the two countries
on a more permanent footing.
He added that it is proposed
that the new agreement should
be for 10 years.
The joint communiqué issued
after the commission meeting
noted that the United States
reaffirmed its determination to
get legislation granting non-
discriminatory tariff treatment
for Russia, and that the United
States would continue "the
availability of the Export-
Import Bank financing on a
non-discriminatory basis when

needed to assist United States
exporters on their sales to the
Soviet Union."
The Russians are evidently a
little worried about questions
as to their ability to repay
debts. To an inquiry concerning
the willingness of the Russians
to give additional technical and
financial aid to the United
States, Mr Mikhail Kuzmin, the
acting Minister of Foreign
Trade, stressed that his country
was hopeful of significant ex-
pansion of trade with the
United States and that Russia
had an excellent record as a
repayer of foreign loans.
Talks in London: The Anglo
Soviet Joint Commission ended
its three-day meeting in London
with both sides expressing the
hope that the two countries
were entering a new era of
trade and economic relations.
writes Edward Townsend.
In a lengthy communiqué
issued after the talks, which it
said had been conducted in a
spirit of "mutual understand-
ing and businesslike atmos-
phere," the delegations
stressed that further efforts
should be made to ensure
greater participation by the in-
dustry of both countries in
development projects.
There were good prospects
for economic cooperation in the
fields of the chemical, petro-
chemical and machine-building
industries, aero-engine, fuel
control systems and other
aeronautical equipment, copy-
ing machines, the timber and
woodworking industries and the
exploitation of natural re-
sources.
Mr Peter Shore, Secretary of
State for Trade, who presided,
spoke later of the two sides'
determination to move towards
greater cooperation in the
broad economic sphere.
The meeting came just two
weeks after the signing of the
first 10-year economic, scien-
tific, technical and industrial
cooperation agreement between
Britain and Russia.
Mr Vladimir Kirillin, the
Soviet deputy premier, who led
the Russian delegation, spoke
of specific projects such as oil
and atomic energy develop-
ments.

GEC challenge over profit

The General Electric Company
and its subsidiaries yesterday
challenged the Price Commis-
sion's interpretation of the Pay
Code in relation to profit.
Appearing before Mr Justice
Maccartney in the High Court, Mr
Leonard Lewis, QC, for the com-
pany, said the commission had
purported to establish a "refer-
ence level" for GEC and its sub-
sidiaries, which had been treated
as one enterprise or unit.

The commission had taken
into account debited interest pay-
able on unsecured loan stock and
credited interest receivable on
loans and deposits.
The commission was not en-
titled to take such items into
account because they were
issued as part consideration for
the acquisition by GEC of share-
holdings in Associated Electric
Industries and the English Elec-
trical Co.

Credit curb on German banks

Frankfurt, May 22.—Banks
may use rediscount credit
facilities only up to 75 per cent
of totals with effect from
May 31, the West German
Federal Bank decided at its
central council meeting here.
Dr Klaus Klaser, the bank
president, told a press confer-
ence that this would reduce the
credit potential of banks by
2,500m Deutsche Marks (about
£420m).
He said the move was made
partly to neutralize the excess
liquidity that flowed into
Germany because of the bank's
support activities on the foreign
exchange market.

"New taxes could set back industrial investment by a decade."

The Chairman of Slough Estates, Mr G. A. Mobbs, called for better understanding of the contribution made to the economy by the property industry at the company's annual general meeting held yesterday.
"Were it not for the property companies' investment of large amounts of money, industry would not have the availability of modern well-planned industrial premises. For instance, few of our company's customers would be able to raise money both for the provision and expansion of their premises and for productive working capital."
"Britain faces a period of economic problems which can only be solved if the British industry can increase its investment in new plant and machinery. People who work in industry should be accommodated in modern, clean surroundings. The improvements created by these new taxes could set back such investments and improved working conditions by a decade."
"The threat of the new property taxes has seriously disrupted normal working forces of the property market and has

affected the liquidity of a number of property companies. The uncertainty that arises from the freezing of business rents has further aggravated the situation.
"The proposed government measures would handicap constructive investment and place an additional burden upon corporate liquidity."
"Today commercial and industrial property is owned by the nation as a whole through pension funds, insurance companies, shareholders and the small investor. The discriminatory impact of government policy will therefore damage everybody's savings and future security."
"Regarding the company's liquidity, I am glad to advise you that we have no cause for concern. This morning we considered the results for the first quarter of 1974 and they are according to forecast and show a growth over the corresponding period last year."
"Looking to the future we are confident that the company's growth will continue as a large part of our future development is now concentrated abroad."

Results for 1973 (Year ended December 31st)	1973	1972
Profit before tax	£3,993,000	£3,372,000
Gross rental income:		
home-	£3,934,000	£3,564,000
overseas-	£1,325,000	£952,000
Gross dividend per share for the year	2.283p	2.184p

SEL

Slough Estates Ltd.

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Price rises in industry at a peak last month

By Hugh Clayton

Price increases in industry last month reached their highest number and their highest average since the start of Phase Three, according to the latest monthly survey by the Institute of Purchasing and Supply.

The institute recorded 683 rises with an average of 12 per cent compared with the previous record of 636 and just over 10 per cent in January. It comments that the lull in February and March seems to have been temporary.

It attributes the high level of increases last month to the effects of the rises awarded to the British Steel Corporation in March. Although the number of rises given to Category One companies rose faster than for Category Two, the size of increase rose much faster with Category Two.

The average size of increase for Category Two companies was 9.69 per cent in March and 12.01 per cent in April. The institute called the difference between them "an unexplained mystery".

The institute says that companies seem to be winning ever larger increases from the Price Commission. There were average rises of 13.35 per cent on plastics products in April compared with 12.44 per cent in March.

Many manufacturers said the steel increases were their main or sole justification for raising prices of finished products.

Move to boost rail freight

More than 100 of the largest companies in Britain have been asked to consider sending goods by rail rather than by road. Mr Fred Mulley, Minister for Transport, has written to the companies asking them to take part in discussions with British Rail to see how much of their road traffic could be diverted to rail.

Possible action by the Government or British Rail to encourage the transfer of freight to the railways will also be discussed.

TV revenue picks up

Independent television's advertising revenue improved slightly in April, falling only 14.5 per cent against April last year, compared with decreases of about 17 per cent in February and March. The Independent Television Companies Association said yesterday that net earnings in April were £12,625,728, against £14,771,938.

Collective bargaining best method for small firms, CIR study says

By Raymond Perman

A report published by the Commission on Industrial Relations today encourages small companies to take part in collective bargaining as the best method of determining pay and working conditions, dealing with common problems, resolving conflicts and grievances and achieving orderly change.

"These matters are of concern to firms of all sizes. Basically therefore, provided support for it exists, we conclude that collective bargaining is relevant to small firms and properly conducted can make a positive contribution to the achievement of the overall objectives of the business", the report says.

The problem of trade unions and small firms has been highlighted recently by the Con-

Mech case, in which a dispute over recognition led to a six-month strike and a confrontation between the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers and the Industrial Relations Act.

The report says that few small companies seem to have acknowledged a need for workplace trade unionism and there is often a resistance both on the part of employer and employees towards it.

This is matched by lack of knowledge about small firms on the part of unions and a feeling that disputes involving a few employees can take up as much of a union official's time as those involving many thousands of workers in a large company.

The result is that a trade union begins to organize in a small firm only at a crisis point between the employer and his

workers and this can lead to the union itself being blamed by the employer for causing the issue to arise.

The report concludes that trade unions and employers' associations should improve their advisory services to small firms and try to involve them in their industrial relations activities. The Department of Employment should begin a programme of guidance for small firms and their employees in industrial relations and its conciliation and advisory service should develop specialist branches within each of its nine regions to deal with small firms.

CIR Report No 69: *Small firms and the Code of Industrial Relations Practice*; Stationery Office, 50p (by post 55p).

Airline head opposed to 'European power block'

By Arthur Reed

Air Correspondent

European airlines should not form a power block opposed either to the Americans or to other countries outside the EEC, Mr David Nicolson, chairman of British Airways, said yesterday.

Talking on the future of civil aviation to the Royal Society of Arts, in London, Mr Nicolson agreed that there was much to be said for arguments by the European Parliament in favour of simplifying, improving and rationalizing air transport.

"But where I would part company with the European view is in their desire for more unified management of airlines as distinct from closer commercial, technical and political cooperation", he said.

Cooperation between airlines should develop to such an extent that they were able to guide, on wholly commercial terms, a leading European manufacturing industry in which the expertise and tradition of British companies would have an enormous part to play.

Mr Nicolson said: "I adopt a less sympathetic approach to the European view that appears to favour much closer regulation of the industry to safeguard the interests of the flag-carrying airlines against the encroachments of charter competition."

We have never been fearful of fair competition in British Airways, he said, "and we are not in the business of clobbering anybody else to further our own interests."

Wealth tax 'may need 8,000 Revenue staff'

A staff of 2,000 to 8,000 might be needed to sort out the problems of the wealth tax, Mr Norman Price, chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue, said yesterday.

He told delegates at the annual conference of the Inland Revenue Staff Federation in Scarborough, Yorkshire, that the tax was a big exercise needing a lot of thought.

"Just to show how difficult it is, can I indicate that there are a number of thresholds, that is exemptions limits, that have to be talked about for the amount of wealth the people should have before the tax begins to run?"

Depending on which you take depends the number of staff you get. It might be 2,000 or anything up to about 8,000. Until the Chancellor and Parliament decide where they want the thing to start, we cannot know how many staff we want.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Labour ignorance on private enterprise

From Mr J. Brian Crawford

Sir, I am pleasantly surprised to read in your columns Mr Healey's assurance that Labour is not out to destroy private industry. However, he and his colleagues are likely to destroy private enterprise unintentionally through ignorance of the conditions in which it thrives.

They are, in particular, busy creating a climate which inhibits productivity from increasing: 1. We are urged to re-equip. When we do, our employees naturally ask what is in it for them. The answer is £1.12 per week. How much productivity does Mr Healey think you can buy for a 2½ per cent or 3 per cent rise in pay? Even this cannot be paid over at the time management requires. There must be a three months delay and hours of discussion with the Pay Board.

2. Pensions: hours of management time has been wasted by the decision to make this subject a political football. If our management is re-working pensions, it is not attending to achieving greater productivity.

3. Increased direct taxation leads to high labour turnover as people change jobs to get more money, and so productivity suffers.

4. Higher company taxation, early payment of taxes, higher NI payments, higher local rates, all divert cash from reinvestment in industry and potential increased productivity suffers.

Planning delays slow down projects and increase costs.

Increased productivity is postponed.

6. Increased capital gains tax on sales of land takes away cash otherwise available for new equipment. An increase in productivity is removed.

7. The cautious growth of government papers, white and green, absorb management time and divert managers from managing.

The list could be endless. This letter is a plea for Mr Healey, and his friends, to change their attitude. If they will work to create a climate favourable, or not positively against, private enterprise, then industry would achieve the increased level of productivity necessary to create the wealth needed to protect and improve this country's standard of living.

J. BRIAN CRAWFORD, John managing director, Charles E. & M. Elliott (Wimsey) Ltd, Oxfordshire.

From Mr A. S. Monckton

Sir, Mr Healey stated, in his speech to the CBI on May 14, that "the Government has no intention of destroying the private sector..." His actions belie his words. May I through your columns seek to right a wrong, and at the same time challenge Mr Healey to eat his words?

In the Finance Bill 1974, a director of a close company who lends money to his company which he has borrowed for that purpose, may not claim tax relief for the cost of borrowing that

money unless that director for the greater part of the management of the company be a full-time director.

I am one of many of such a position. How my company be a full-time director? It is too young and too with too short a history merchant bank to be in

Why is it wrong for me other employment? My is now the world's best leader in its line—how the national interest to be broken? What b do my company do to munity by seeking to world, by seeking exp half its production goe and by providing emp a development area? / initiative is specialized, company forced into li through lack of finance replace those experts, our foreign competitor replace them with i higher prices and lowe

If Mr Healey regard parasite, or in any way of help, I trust he will I cannot say why i national interest for f as mine to be destroye it is against his (or any principles for me to company in this way bluish for shame at his to the CBI and seek his Finance Bill. A. S. MONCKTON, The Estate Office, Stratton Hall, Stratton

From Mrs Thalia S. J.

Sir, To criticize the tax reform as disc against wives (Vera May 9) ignores the m may point that it is a f sure against children.

As the divorced i three small children I consequences of my fut reduction in disposab (figure supplied by husband's account immeasurably more s than than for me. I opportunities; I am unlikely to increas nor need looking afte being 3, 6 and 7, will these things for many come; and in the norm of events their father income would have s them these opportu At the time of the d court, too, by fixing t renance in the light o ditions current at t presumably also thiee. Chancellor He different; were thes he had in mind? THALIA S. JOLL, 21 Dawson Place, London, W2.

Taxing communications

From Mr David Murby

Sir, Mr Eric Brunet's problem (May 20) is easy to solve. It results simply from a breakdown in communications between the Inspector and the Collector of Taxes.

When he receives his next notice of assessment under Schedule D, based on estimated figures, he should lodge an appeal in the usual way within 30 days.

On the appeal notice an indication of when the accounts or income tax return can be expected and his estimate of the tax due under Schedule D should be communicated.

Wage rises and swingeing garages

From Mr H. I. Alexander

Sir, In your issue of May 18 your Business News staff, reporting an increase of wages to garage workers, prophesied a steep rise in motor repair and servicing charges as a result.

Why should this be so? Even for skilled mechanics, who constitute the minority among garage workers, the wage award is of the order of some 6p per hour. Why, then, should the motorist be compelled meekly

to pay a swingeing increase in repair and servicing charges? May I, on behalf of millions of long-suffering car owners, urge Mr Williams, the minister concerned, to put her foot down firmly for once and refuse absolutely to sanction any increase beyond the basic cost to the garage proprietors?

H. I. ALEXANDER, 21 Rectory Green, Beckenham, Kent.

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H. I. ALEXANDER, 21 Rectory Green, Beckenham, Kent.

Ultramar

Company Limited

Statement of the Chairman, Mr. Campbell L. Nelson, at the 38th Annual General Meeting on 22nd May, 1974.

In our Annual Report we have given you a full and pictorial view of what we have been doing in Ultramar. The highlights are: firstly, record financial results for 1973 which gave us a cash flow from operations of £14,757,000 and a profit after tax of £7,844,000. I learnt a few days ago that on these results we are, based on profits over a ten year period, amongst the very top growth companies quoted on the London Stock Exchange. Our profit in 1964 was £398,000. Secondly, our technical problems at the Quebec Refinery were solved and we were able to place the Quebec refining and marketing operation on a full profit and loss basis on 1st June 1973, which gave us a good profit for the last seven months of the year. The Quebec Refinery is in excellent condition and during this month has been running at over 110,000 barrels per day. Thirdly, our widespread operations in Canada, USA and the UK, together with our shipping and Caribbean operations and world wide trading, all contributed to this profitability and continue to do so in 1974. Fourthly, the Group in Indonesia in which we have a 35 per cent interest continued its success in drilling operations and should receive its first revenue from oil in July. The large Badak gas and condensate field is expected to begin commercial production early in 1977 and should make a substantial contribution to our profits. Fifthly, the North Sea group in which we have a 6 per cent interest discovered in 1973 the Maureen oil field, about 170 miles east of Scotland. A second well is more fully evaluating this discovery and this will be followed immediately by a third well. Sixthly, our shipping interests have continued to expand and have become an important part of our business. The two 82,000 ton American flag OBOs, on which we have 20 year charters, have come into service. These ships and our seven wholly owned vessels have operated well. The charters of a number of ships which

we engaged last year have expired or will do so shortly. We shall have no problems in replacing such tonnage as may be required for our operations. We shall also have two 90,000 ton American flag tankers, on which we have 20 year charters, entering our service during 1974.

Finally, there is the significant change in our loan structure, giving us a substantial replacement of short-term money by longer term loans. In August 1973 we obtained a 7 year loan of 40 million Swiss francs. We have followed this with a 37½ million dollar loan in March 1974, repayable over 20 years.

The oil industry is faced by many uncertainties created by pressures from the crude oil producing countries and by the consuming countries imposing a variety of price, export and import controls, as well as new taxes. There is going to be nationalisation in Venezuela. We hope to be able to continue to obtain substantial quantities of crude oil from that country for our refineries but that will depend on the economics as compared with other available sources.

Two important factors emerge. One is that, as there is a high degree of operational and political risk in all phases of the oil industry, it is essential that successful operations should achieve a high rate of return on the funds invested. Producing and consuming countries will suffer alike if that is not allowed to happen. It is useless to accept a rate of return which is no better than the rates of interest which can be obtained on loan money. The oil industry would start to decline at a time when the world for some decades will depend on oil and gas for the greater part of its growing energy needs. In 1973 the oil companies did not receive a sufficiently high return on funds invested even though they recovered well from the poor results of 1972. The returns which have been reported are

based in the main on historic costs and do not allow for the high replacement costs. In our case, the return on funds we employed in 1973, equity and borrowed, was only 11 per cent and on sales revenue it was 4.6 per cent. The second important factor is that, despite the uncertainties, an independent group of companies such as ours operating in many countries and engaged in all phases of the oil industry is able, as we have demonstrated, to operate profitably.

Our policy is to continue to expand in all phases of the industry. In particular, we are accelerating our exploration and production efforts. In addition to Indonesia, North Sea and other regions indicated in our Report, we have submitted a bid for drilling rights in Iran and await the outcome of that bid.

We expect to continue our record of growing profits in 1974. We have got off to a good start in the first quarter. You will be pleased to know that net profit after tax is £3,049,000. Taxation on profit is £2,071,000 and includes for the first time a provision for deferred taxation. Cash flow from operations amounts to £5,616,000. In arriving at these results we have made substantial provisions for retroactive charges.

In the first quarter of 1974 the Canadian Government would not allow oil product prices to rise and reimbursed the oil companies for the producing country tax increases on crude oil imported during that quarter. These payments are brought into our profits only as we sell products derived from this imported crude oil.

I want to conclude with some words about Ultramar people. Lord Tangley died shortly after our last Annual Meeting. He was Chairman from 1946 to 1970. Though Ultramar was only one of his many interests he was devoted to the company and his tremendous skill, energy and courage helped

in large measure to overcome the difficult times in our early history and put us on the road to our present position. We mourn the loss of an outstanding personality and a good friend.

Arnold Lorbeer, who has been with great distinction our Chief Executive Officer of the operating companies for nearly 20 years, is retiring from that position at the end of June. I am very glad to say that he will continue as a director of Ultramar and as Chairman of the principal operating companies and also engage in some valuable special studies. We shall, therefore, continue to have the services of my exceptionally gifted friend. Lloyd Bensen, who has proved himself over the years as a brilliant businessman, will take over as Chief Executive Officer of the operating companies. We all wish him well and have the greatest confidence in him. Lloyd Bensen will be very ably assisted in the control of operations by Dale Austin, who has been for many years outstanding in our growing business.

In the audience there are a number of our other top executives. They come in from Mount Kisco, New York, where we have operational headquarters; from Los Angeles, Montreal, Toronto, Quebec City and St. John's, Newfoundland, and our UK executives are here. When the formal business of this meeting is concluded I propose to introduce them to you. You have invested in them and on your behalf I want to thank them and our other executives and staffs for their tremendous efforts, application and skills which have led to the results I have presented to you.

The 1973 Report and Accounts were adopted. The one for 20 scrip distribution was approved. The authorised capital was increased to £10 million. The retiring Directors, namely, Sir Kenneth Barrington and Mr. L. E. Bensen, were re-elected.



Mr. Campbell L. Nelson and Mr. Arnold Lorbeer

SNIA VISCOSA

JOINT STOCK COMPANY

Head Office:
Via Montebello,
18, Milan

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

held 30th April, 1974

The Annual General Meeting of the Company was held on 30 April 1974 and chaired by Mr Luigi Santa Maria. In 1973 sales registered 308,000 million lire, an increase of 27.4% on the 1972 figure.

Sales of the whole group, taking in associated companies both in Italy and abroad, amounted to 514,000 million lire, a rise of 24.8%.

The Report describes the activities of the different Divisions in which the Company operates. The Textile Division enjoyed a good market, with demand exceeding supply. This Division's sales were up by 28.6%, and further advances were made during the year to improve the production of synthetic fibres as against artificial fibres. The proportion between these two kinds of fibre rose from 1.15% in 1972 to 1.36% in 1973.

The Chemical Division sales rose by 38.9% and those of the Engineering and Industrial Construction Division by 10.9%. The Report goes on to give full information on research activity, the labour situation and the associated companies at home and abroad. The business of these latter companies was also better in 1973 by comparison with 1972.

The Report closes with a review of the appreciable results achieved in 1973 despite the price freeze, shortage, and higher cost of raw materials. Having attained the production and trading objectives of the 1968-1973 plan, the Company has launched the 1974-1978 plan which foresees investment totalling L250,000 million.

Finally, the Report deals with the various items in the year's accounts. Operations concluded with a net profit of 85 million lire after allowances and provisions coming to 25,616 million. The net profit was transferred to the staff security fund.

In order to be able to distribute 75 lire net per share to the shareholders an amount of 4,007 million lire has been transferred from the share premium account.

During the Meeting the Chairman gave other figures concerning the year's progress. As evidence of the Company's development, due very largely to improved efficiency, the Chairman detailed that the ratio between sales and capital invested in the production process went up from 64.9% in 1972 to 71.8% in 1973, whilst sales per member of staff rose from 9.5 million to 12.1 million lire.

Likewise the proportion of purchases to sales by value went down between the two years from 58.2% to 52.5%, making the value added as a proportion of sales go up from 41.8% to 47.5%. Results have also been positive in the first four months of the present year. Sales equalled 132,000 million lire, showing an increase of 51.9% over the same period last year.

The Meeting then approved the Report, the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Accounts and the proposals for transferring the net profit to the staff security fund and drawing on the share premium account to provide the shareholders with 75 lire per share. The following Directors were then confirmed in office Alessandro Brunetti, Eugenio Cefis, Libero Lenzi, Carlo Pesenti, Luigi Santa Maria, Adolfo Tino and Tullio Torchianni. After the meeting the Board of Directors confirmed the appointments of Mr. Luigi Santa Maria as Chairman and Managing Director, and of Mr. Carlo Pesenti as Vice-Chairman. The other Directors with appointments are Mr. Paolo Marinotti, Vice-Chairman, and Mr. Mario Schimberni, Managing Director.

INTERIM STATEMENT

Devenish
Brewers—Weymouth & Redruth

J.A. Devenish & Company Limited announces unaudited Group Results for 24 weeks ended 15th March 1974.

	This Year £	Last Year (Adjusted) £	Full Year to 28.9.73 £
Turnover—excluding V.A.T.	3,061,805	3,098,080	7,668,205
Turnover—adjusted to same basis as this year	3,061,805	2,664,000	7,234,000
Profit before Tax (Increase £38,915—27%)	180,795	141,880	874,210
Corporation Tax—estimated	94,000	58,900	362,719
Profit after Tax	86,795	82,980	511,491
Preference Dividend—net	6,243		6,243
Profit—attributable to Ordinary shareholders	80,552	74,080	498,328
Interim Ordinary Dividend—net	50,589	45,990	165,494
Rate of Ordinary Dividend	5½%	5%	16.908%

Prices were increased in February 1974 mainly to cover the increased cost of malt.

The Board wish to emphasise that the full year profits are very dependent on the summer holiday trade in the South West of England.

Warrants will be posted on 12th July payable on 16th July to stockholders on the register at close of business on 27th June. Ordinary Stock Register closed 28th June to 12th July.

FINANCIAL NEWS

Dunlop off to a good start, but group 'faces difficult year'

By Our Financial Staff

The profits of Dunlop's activities in the first four months of the current year have been running ahead of the same period last year despite the effects of the three day week. Sir Reay Geddes said yesterday.

He added that sales of the Pirelli operations were also up and described their profitability as satisfactory. It seemed clear, however, that the group as a whole was facing a "difficult year".

In his annual report, Sir Reay writes that the second half of last year was better than had been expected at the time of the interim statement last October. Even so, the second half had been adversely affected by rising raw material and other costs, which were not fully recoverable and then only with some delay.

In addition, profitability had been affected by industrial action in both the company's and

its customers' factories. The overall impact of these disputes was to cost the company some £3.75m and the employees £1.5m. Losses from industrial disputes in the previous year amounted to some £2m.

Commenting on the trading background last year, Sir Reay states that in the EEC the problem of over capacity on the tyre business was aggravated by the effects of the energy crisis in the latter part of the year and that profits were depressed, especially in France and Germany.

In product areas outside the automotive industry, however, results were better than in 1972. In geographical terms, the main growth last year came from South America, Africa and Asia. The profit attributable to Dunlop shareholders from these areas was £5.8m, compared with £5.6m in 1972. Attributable profits from activities in Europe fell from £5.6m to £1.2m.

its record 1973 performance. The interim dividend is raised from 1.57p to 1.65p.

Results

Sheffield Twist rebounds with trebled outturn

Not only has Sheffield Twist & Steel achieved full recovery from the 1972 trough, but turnover and profits in 1973 have been pushed through to fresh peaks.

Taxable profits were almost trebled from £483,000 to £1.4m, helping a first-half jump from £204,000 to £608,000. In the second half the group really took off to produce profits also nearly trebled greater at £808,000. Turnover was 30 per cent greater at £11.8m.

The group is another of those that seems to have shrugged off the miners' strike. In fact, the board says that liquidity so far this year has continued to improve and trading has remained profitable. Bank borrowings last year were cut from £1.9m to £1.2m. Earnings a share reached 6.7p (4.4p) and the dividend is raised from 3.87p to 4.06p.

N Eastern Timber

For the second year running, taxable profits of North Eastern Timber are almost doubled, this time to £804,000 on turnover of £5.6 per cent up to £15.5m. Moreover, trading for the first three months of the current term has been better than expected, and the board is looking for satisfactory results for the full term.

Apart from a rise in dividend from 2.84p to 2.99p, shareholders will receive a one-for-five scrip issue. Earnings a share are 11.2p, against 7.2p.

Burco Dean

In the half year to March 31 Burco Dean, makers of domestic appliances and kitchen equipment, were badly hit by the industrial unrest and increased cost of raw materials. Taxable profits were cut from last year's peak half-time level of £666,000 to £409,000, and indications are that the group will not repeat

SA Breweries
To follow a 32 per cent rise in net profits to £28.8m (£18m) of this year, and subsequently "will be of the order of 50 per cent."

Northgate predicts jump in income

Mr Pat Hughes's Northgate Exploration is forecasting that pretax income for 1974 should reach £C16m (£6.9m) and the cash flow £C20m (£8.6m). Last year's net income was of the order of £9.1m. The forecasts assume that metal prices will remain strong with lead averaging 30c after £1.25, silver \$10 and copper \$1.05 a pound or £1,000 a ton.

For the March quarter the cash flow rose from \$3.02m to \$3.71m and net income from \$2.03m to \$2.63m, equivalent to an increase from 34c to 44c a

share. This time, a tax provision of \$1.2m has been introduced and it is expected that the tax rate for the remainder of this year and subsequently "will be of the order of 50 per cent."

Production at the Tynagh mine is expected to be around 90,000 tons of concentrate compared with 89,371,570 tons, following the changeover to underground mining. At Gortdrum, sales of concentrates are likely to be maintained at around 13,700 tons. The shares closed 10p lower at 310p ahead of the announcement.

Business appointments

Mr R H Grierson on GEC board

Mr R. H. Grierson has been appointed a director of The General Electric Co.

Mr John Britten has been elected to the board of The Fairclough Co. Mr E. Havemann has been appointed a director of Shell UK.

Mr R. K. Merkey has been made vice-president of First National City Bank responsible for its European petroleum department.

Mr R. A. Holthaus has been named managing director of FNCB's Channel Islands subsidiary, Miss Josephine Hart. Mr John Houslander and Mr Colin Martin have joined the board of Haymarket Publishing.

Mr John Buck has been appointed assistant general manager with special responsibilities for staff matters at Barclays Bank. He succeeds Mr Douglas White, who retired to F. C. Jones & Co. Ltd.

Mr Roger Day has joined EMI's chemical electronics group as deputy managing director of SE Labs (EMI).

Mr M. R. T. Bryer Ash has been named president of the Coal Merchants' Federation of Great Britain in succession to Mr P. J. D. Cooper. Senior vice-president is Mr F. C. Marsh, junior vice-president Mr E. H. Gough and honorary treasurer Mr P. E. Brewis.

Mr Philip Morgan, chairman of IPC Consumer Industries Press and director of corporate planning for IPC Business Press, has decided on medical advice to give up these appointments. He will leave the division, after a year's service, at the end of June.

Mr Alwyn Comlong is joining ICI to become general manager, investment and Mr B. C. Hines will become managing director of Imperial Chemicals Insurance. Mr N. J. Freeman, who holds both posts, is retiring from ICI on June 30 after 23 years' service.

Mr R. F. Nicholas has been appointed assistant managing director of the Midlands Electric Manufacturing Co., and not managing director as was stated on Monday.

Mr Roger Day has joined EMI's chemical electronics group as deputy managing director of SE Labs (EMI).

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Mr Philip Morgan, chairman of IPC Consumer Industries Press and director of corporate planning for IPC Business Press, has decided on medical advice to give up these appointments. He will leave the division, after a year's service, at the end of June.

Mr G. F. Mezzar has become chief executive and managing director of Garm Engineering Co. Ltd. and managing director of the European operations of the American parent, company, the Salem Corporation.

Mr Nigel Beard, chief planner

Highlands & Lowlands reveal £42m surplus

Expectations for two groups in the palm oil, rubber commodity sector, Highlands & Lowlands, Para Rubber and Kufun Group, have been amply satisfied in full-time results, while Eastern Produce (Holdings), a substantial commodity trading group which Jessel Securities says is 37½ per cent stake comes out much better than promised in November.

The estimated outturn for Highlands in October (after seven months) were for "considerably higher" profits, which is the event show a 64 per cent surge to £4.7m on turnover from £7.03m to £12.43m. Of the total, some £2.53m (£1.36m) came from surplus on land sales. It is also disclosed that estate properties have been written up to £50.6m, giving a revaluation surplus of some £41.7m. Further, shareholders are to get a two-for-one scrip. The dividend is 3.93p against 3.67p.

In November, EP gave a warning of a lower outturn. Pre-tax profit, however, climbed 32 per cent to £15.5m (including credit from currency fluctuations of £285,000 against £110,000 adjusted) on turnover advancing from £13.79m to £23.11m.

Agreement on payments to Lines creditors

To save the cost of lengthy litigation and to allow dividends to be distributed to creditors at an early date, a "compromise" agreement has been signed by the joint liquidators of Lines Brothers, the liquidators of some of the subsidiaries, Hamley Brothers and Lloyds Bank. All outstanding claims by Lloyds Bank against the group, including one for the repayment of a £6m overdraft, will be settled on agreed terms, as will most of the claims between companies within the group.

Completion is expected to take place on June 14, but the agreement is subject to the approval of shareholders of Hamley (other than Lines Brothers) at a meeting on June 13. It will also have to be passed by the committees of inspection of some Lines offshoots.

Rollmakers optimistic

Management accounts at British Rollmakers show a small surplus for the first quarter and considering the short week, the board sees this as satisfactory. Orders are good, exports particularly. The group is committed to heavy capital expenditure, and together with the cost of financing stock at inflated prices, Mr D. Dodd, the chairman, admitted to yesterday's meeting that the group is no longer cash-rich. A further rise in home-market prices has been applied for from June 1.

Parkland Textiles

Sales at Parkland Textiles (Holdings) rose from £13.6m to £18m in the year to March 31, giving a record net profit of £832,000, against £614,000. The pre-tax, however, is down from £1.08m to £1.01m.

Trianco victim of Mid-East war

Complete collapse of the oilfield in the Middle East, plus production disruption through redeployment of its headquarters, are blamed for a deep slide into the red by the re-oriented Trianco Group. But improved market conditions have enabled the company to increase substantially its sales of solid fuel appliances this year. For 1973 the pre-tax loss was £265,000, against one of £34,000.

Redfearn set for a strong recovery after first half profits setback

By Tony May

Shareholders of Redfearn National Glass were given a warning in the annual report that the first half would be affected by the power restrictions and the rebuilding of the furnace at Barnsley. In the event, taxable profits fell 32 per cent to £382,500, which Mr S. Race, the chairman of this major glass container manufacturing group, says is only slightly below the budget forecast, in spite of the unprecedented difficulties arising from the energy crisis. However, a

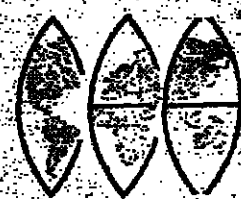
big improvement is expected in the second half.

The market, on the other hand, marked the shares down 6 points to 58p, having expected a profit of about £560,000.

The turnover emphasises the irony of a fall in profits at a time of high demand with its rise of 15 per cent to £9.8m. Net profits are down from £309,500 to £179,500, but the dividend is increased from 1.25p to 1.3p gross (and maintained at 0.87p net), underlining the board's confidence in a second-half revival. This is based on expected benefits from higher

prices, plus the additional activity which will result from rebuilding programme.

The furnace programme delayed by materials and the late delivery of equipment during the week. This delay made of production which into the second half, the Barnsley furnace came on stream and is now in full production. As a result of steep in the cost of raw packaging, transport, a daily fuel oil, sell were increased from



C.E. Heath & Co. Limited

INTERNATIONAL INSURANCE BROKERS REINSURANCE BROKERS
AND UNDERWRITING AGENTS

GROUP PROFITS

Preliminary Results for the Year Ending 31st March, 1974

	Year to 31st March, 1974 £	Year ended 31st March, 1973 £
Income		
Brokerage	5,019,000	4,067,000
Underwriting commission receivable	630,000	550,000
Underwriting fees	773,000	514,000
Underwriting expenses recovered	1,084,000	913,000
Investment income and interest (gross)	772,000	563,000
	8,278,000	6,607,000
Operating Profit		
Broking	1,750,000	1,222,000
Underwriting	1,036,000	750,000
Other	5,000	4,000
	2,791,000	1,976,000
Other Income less Expenditure	160,000	281,000
	2,951,000	2,257,000
Profit before Taxation and Minority Interests	(1,462,000)	(837,000)
Taxation		
Interests	1,489,000	1,420,000
Taxation Credit		57,000
	1,489,000	1,477,000
Profit before Minority Interests	(9,000)	(16,000)
Minority interests		
	1,480,000	1,461,000
Net Profit available for appropriation		
	11,025p	10.1p
Total dividend per share (gross equivalent)		
	23.0p	22.1p
Earnings per share		
	23.0p	22.1p

Investment income has been presented this year in accordance with the recommendations of the Institute of Chartered Accountants and similarly exchange gains arising from realignment of currency are now included under Other Income less Expenditure. The comparative figures for 1972/73 have been adjusted accordingly.

The Directors are recommending a final dividend of 5.209p per share equivalent to a gross amount of 7.775p per share. With the interim dividend paid in January this year this will make a total dividend for the year equivalent to 11.025p per share gross (1973—10.5p per share) the maximum income permitted under the current legislation.

As an alternative the Directors propose to recommend to Shareholders at the Annual General Meeting that ordinary shares in lieu of the cash dividend should be allotted fully paid to such shareholders who elect to receive their dividend in this way. The allocation of shares will be based on the average of the Stock Exchange middle-market quotation over the 5 days immediately following 24th May 1974 and is likely to be in the region of 1 new share for every 5 ordinary fully paid shares held. Full details will be circulated to shareholders with the published Report & Accounts on 5th June 1974 together with the Notice of the Annual General Meeting which will be held on 3rd July 1974. Subject to the approval of that meeting final dividend warrants and new certificates will be posted to Shareholders on 10 July 1974.

The Directors are also recommending a one-for-three bonus issue and a special resolution to give effect to this will be proposed at the Annual General Meeting.

F. R. D. HOLLAND, Chairman

Copies of the full accounts will be obtainable on 5th June 1974 from the Secretary C. E. Heath & Co. Limited, Bankside House, 107/112 Leadenhall Street, London EC3A 4AJ. Telephone: 01-283 1020.



10th SUCCESSIVE YEAR OF GROWTH

	1973	1972
Sales	£200	£200
Profit before tax	£66,600	£37,900
Earnings for ordinary shareholders	5,521	3,507
Before extraordinary items	2,781	2,000
After extraordinary items	3,217	2,000
Earnings per ordinary share before tax and extraordinary items	46.04p	42.79p

- International base of operations widened providing a valuable stabilising factor with fluctuating trade conditions.
- Overseas companies provided 58% of Group profit and 93% of 1973 increase.
- Crepaco Inc., U.S.A., acquired 1st January, 1973, contributed £1,626,000.
- Orders received during the first quarter of 1974 were significantly higher than in the similar period of 1973.

A.P.V. HOLDINGS LIMITED

P.O. Box No. 4, Crawley, Sussex RH10 2NS
The Group acts as process engineers, plant manufacturers, fabricators and steel foundry, particularly to the brewery, chemical, dairy, food and petroleum industries.

Bank Base Rates

Barclays Bank	12 1/2%
BNFC	13%
Hill Samuel	13 1/2%
C. Hoare & Co.	12 1/2%
Lloyds Bank	12%
Midland Bank	12 1/2%
Nat Westminster	13%
Shenley Trust	12 1/2%
20th Cent Bank	12 1/2%
G. T. Whyte	13%
Williams & Glyn's	12 1/2%

* Members of Association of Banks in Committee.

* Demand deposits 10% 250,000 and over.

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MARKET REPORTS

Foreign Exchange

Moderate fall in the dollar

The dollar steadied with moderate losses in Europe yesterday evening, but generally closed above its weakest levels of the day. Continued uncertainty over the immediate direction of United States short-term interest rates, which were expected to be raised to 11 per cent, was responsible for a further fall in Euro-dollar interest rates.

The dollar finished at 2.4630-70, against the mark, down from

2.4725-40 overnight, but above the day's "low" of around 2.4500. Bundesbank moves on domestic banking liquidity levels had little apparent impact.

In early trading in New York yesterday, the Federal funds rate remained erratic, it hardened to a range of 10 to 10 1/2 per cent after opening unchanged from Tuesday's close of 9 1/2 per cent bid.

There is some hope among dealers that 90-day commercial paper rates in the United States may stabilise around the 11 per cent mark and that prime rate should settle at a broadly-based 11 1/2 per cent—the rate set by First National Bank of Chicago.

Given the underlying buoyancy of industrial and commercial credit demand, and sustained inflation expectations in the United States, it is thought unlikely that borrowing rates will decline from that range in the near future.

Sterling, still drawing support from the sharply higher British North Sea oil and gas production estimates, closed firmer against the dollar, at \$2.4150 up 95 points.

The Bank of England's trade-weighted sterling depreciation rate (from December, 1971, levels) narrowed to 17.37 per cent from 17.42 per cent overnight.

Gold rose \$2 an ounce to \$1634.25.

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Adequate supply of funds

Day-to-day credit was in adequate supply in the London discount market yesterday and there was no intervention one way or the other by the authorities. "Call line" was fairly light and most of

the clearing banks were well placed.

Some money came out quite early in the session and by lunchtime the 10 per cent 101 per cent had come back from a short-lived opening of 11 1/2 per cent, or possibly 11 1/4 per cent in places, to 11 1/2 per cent. By the early afternoon most houses appeared to be comfortably placed, but

some were still looking for money and the patchy conditions were reflected in the rate which ranged between 10 per cent and 11 1/2 per cent before easing back to close between 10 1/2 and 11 per cent.

There was a certain amount of business in "eligible" bills around 1 1/2 per cent. Rates in other money markets generally tended to ease but movements were not large.

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Spot Position of Sterling

	Market rates (day's range)	Market rate (close)
New York	Mar 22	Mar 22
Mumbai	\$2,410-4150	\$2,410-4155
Amsterdam	\$1,210-2100	\$1,210-2105
Brussels	\$4,250-1	\$4,250-01
Copenhagen	20.50-21.00N	20.57-04N
Frankfurt	\$1,210-2100	\$1,210-2105
Lisbon	\$2,500	\$2,500-0000
Madrid	\$2,500-2500	\$2,500-2500
Milan	\$2,500-2500	\$2,500-2500
Oslo	\$2,500-2500	\$2,500-2500
Paris	\$2,500-2500	\$2,500-2500
Stockholm	\$2,500-2500	\$2,500-2500
Tokyo	\$2,500-2500	\$2,500-2500
Vienna	\$2,500-2500	\$2,500-2500
Zurich	\$2,500-2500	\$2,500-2500

Uncertainty continues

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, May 13 Dealings End, Today § Contango Day, May 24 Settlement Day, June 4
§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

Weatherall Green & Smith

76	47.5b	2.8	** Adjusted for tax changes. * Ex dividend. # Ex all.
75	46.5b	2.9	# Ex dividend. * Corrected price. # Interim
74	25.8	2.1	payment passed. I Price at suspension. G Dividend and yield
73	4.6b	..	included a special payment. H Bid for company. # For
72	47.5b	3.3	merger figures. # For call exchange. # Ex dividend. # Distribu-
71	1.9	..	tion. # Ex rights. # Ex corp or phase split. # Tax treat-
70	0.5	5.7	Price adjusted for deal. # Nonpayment. # Tax treat-

**WOMEN'S APPOINTMENTS
SECRETARIAL.**

SECRETARY TO CHAIRMAN
 e diversity of Granada's interests which includes

Looking for the opportunity to use her intelligence, initiative, sense of humour and lively mind.

Based in Golden Square but involving some travel in the UK and occasionally abroad. Languages an advantage.

Salary to match experience and level of responsibility. 4 weeks annual holiday and generous Granada pension and life assurance schemes.

Write giving brief details of background and experience to: F. Boud, General Manager.

GRANADA GROUP
36 Golden Square, London W1R 4AH

BUSY PRESS OFFICE NEEDS

JUNIOR SECRETARY

JUNIOR SECRETARY

and go on to provide intelligent assistance to Press Officers.

She will probably be about 12 or 18 with a minimum of one year's office experience. She will be a competent typist but she won't be required to do a lot of typing. She will be a good talker. What the most certain thing is an excellent telephone manner: tact, and discretion. The ability to handle some lazzarus brief is essential.

If it's right for the job, we'll develop it into something interesting: if she isn't then we'll find it all routine.

Salary will depend on previous experience and qualifications.

Telephone or write today to Miss Stott, Press Relations Manager, IBM United Kingdom Ltd, 100 Victoria Street, W.1. Telephone No. 01-252-0800. Please quote reference Q4 T157.

SECRETARY/PA
for the

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC RELATIONS

This is the job for a smart and energetic woman who has initiative and can work on her own. She needs to have had some experience of top-level PA work, and it would be wonderful if she'd also had some experience in PR.

The salary will be right for the job. The other benefits are first class, the office is modern and the department lively, friendly and busy.

For an appointment please telephone Gillian Russell on 01-856 5055 or write to her at:

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Shorthand and audios	\$42 p.w.
Copy typists	\$37 p.w.
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E.C 1.

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GRADUATE STUDENT**

An excellent opportunity has arisen for a young Graduate with Secretarial training to assist a young Partner in Accountancy Practice. Salary from £1,700-£2,000 p.a. de-

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100th Strand Palace Hotel
Please note we are closed this
Saturday Bank Holiday Weekend.

SHOWBIZ MANAGEMENT
PIMLICO

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எல்லாம் சந்தேகம். விவரங்கள்

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Required by Demase Industrial Equipment Ltd. for dense Brazilian office (Holidays) lunch. Salary up to £2,000. Excellent benefits. Enquire in full.

Please 'phone 560 2188 Mr. Kelber.

ADMIN SECRETARY. Varied and responsible work for small professional company near Leicester. Excellent salary and benefits. Permanent. First-class typing essential. Good telephone. Interested Friends of L.A. who've been abroad £2,000 M.V. also 'phone Sat 6

ADMIN SECRETARY required immediately for small, trendy architects office off Fleet St. Sp. 50. Excellent salary. Good salary, terms new (or preferably), please phone AS2000, Sat 22 5966.

GERMAN/ENGLISH
REF ID: A66583

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Required by Demare Industrial Enterprises, Inc., for a German speaking office (occasionally) lines. Salary up to \$2,000. Holidays, bonus in place. Please phone 560 2188 Mr. Ketter.

ADMINISTRATIVE SECRETARY Varied and interesting work, small firm, general computer work. Letter writer, typing, filing, etc. Must be married, female, typing essential, and reasonable. Forward French speaking female. Salary available around \$2,000. Ring #06 Box 8.

PART-TIME SECRETARY required immediately for small firm. Architects office off Fleet St. Sh. typing, filing, etc. Must be able to read and write. preferably, French spoken. Aged 30-40. \$24506.

PARTNER in American Law Firm now being organized, should be efficient Secretary, Friendly City office. Must be experienced. Salary negotiable. Please contact—Rising Man Assoc. Phone 683 2166.

SECRETARY/PERSONAL ASSISTANT and required assistant for lawyer/physician. Salary negotiable. Phone 911-7000. Mrs. M. H. H. 911-7000.

RESPONSIBLE SECRETARY for: W1 Fashion Publishers. Fast, accurate and efficient. Must be able to act as part of small creative team. Phone 302, 402, 6348.

BEST WELL SPOKEN SECRETARY for a small business. Baker Street office. Salary £2,000 p.a.—Telephone 935 0122.

MURRAY EXECUTIVE SECRETARY required for two Directors of Promotional Co. Attractive personality, initiative and experience essential. Good salary. 493 2024.

SECRETARY for a small business. Must be: fabulous job, dressmaker, good hair, without shoes, etc.; to be a lady. 748 4944. —Margaret 748 4944.

AMERICAN SMALL SMELLS Young American, creative of U.S. business, young, seeks good and calm exp. P.A. Must be capable of free creative work. Phone 402 4024.

TO THE WRITING BOARD Young, architect seeks capable P.A. Phone 402 4024.

(continued on page 30)

(continued on page 30)

Export Corridors of the World

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

Richest state seeks more than oil

Peter Hopkirk

The richest country in the world today, in per capita income, is the small desert kingdom of Abu Dhabi on the lower Persian Gulf, or Arabian Gulf as the Arabs prefer it to be called. With annual income from its wells of more than \$3,000 head of population, it is in a remarkably short time from an impoverished community to a world economic power.

Ruler, Shaikh Zayed Sultan al Nahayan, is the President of the United Arab Emirates, and his capital is that of the federation which includes Dubai, Sharjah, Ajman, Umm al Qaywayn, Al Fujayrah and Ras al Khaymah.

At only 15 years ago Abu Dhabi was a small fishing village of mud and palm dwellings, surrounded by endless desert and sea, exposed to one of the harshest climates on earth. People had never heard of it, and even fewer had been there. There was no one to go there for.

The fast-growing Abu Dhabi, with its high-rise office blocks, its embassies, federal ministries, international airport and cascading municipal fountains, seems to have snatched a permanent claim to the title.

After all, Shaikh Zayed's oil wealth provides most of the funds for the federal administration and the development of the smaller emirates, where no oil has yet been discovered. Ajman, Ras al Khaymah, Umm al Qaywayn and Al Fujayrah would today be as poor as Abu Dhabi was before its windfall were it not for the generosity of Shaikh Zayed.

The visitor to Abu Dhabi today can almost watch it growing, like one of those exotic plants which open before your eyes. In the

pected \$1,500m this year. The tripling of the price of crude oil in the last quarter of 1973 has brought amazing extra wealth to a country already overloaded, if not actually embarrassed, by riches.

Today this former fishing village is the El Dorado of the lower Gulf. It is besieged by foreign bankers and businessmen, expatriate advisers, and armies of skilled workers from neighbouring countries, all hoping to win a stake in the Abu Dhabi miracle.

Because of this invasion, the hotel crisis in this Arabian boom town is so acute that visitors have to double up, sometimes three executives sharing a room. But no one complains—not even at the harrowing prices charged—for all eyes are on the crock of gold. Moreover, everyone is anxious to be clear of the Gulf before the crushing summer heat starts. Even in the spring the temperature can reach 100° F.

Under the constitution, Abu Dhabi was to act as the federal capital for the first five years only. Meanwhile a permanent capital would be built in the desert astride the border between the emirates of Abu Dhabi and Dubai, the two dominant members of the UAE. It now seems unlikely that the new capital will ever be built.

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Abu Dhabi, capital of the United Arab Emirates and El Dorado of the lower Gulf, a strange but impressive city which grows daily out of bleak sands.

great open spaces just back from the dual carriageways, huge roundabouts and futuristic architecture, it is one vast construction site. Out of the sand, as far as the eye can see, rise half-completed buildings. This year alone more than 50 are due to be finished.

Among the new tenants are the international banks, and wherever you look they are putting up their nameplates. A few years ago there was only one bank, a branch of the British Bank of the Middle East. But today the capital's fiscal arrangements have advanced a long way since the previous Ruler, ousted only in 1966, used to store the emirate's entire revenue in a cupboard in his palace, until it was discovered that rats had gnawed through several cubic yards of bank notes.

To cope with this feverish activity, both in his emirate and in the federal administration, Shaikh Zayed has had to import a large foreign work force, and today more than 7,000 civil servants wrestle with the mountains of paper work and other problems. They come from the surrounding Arab countries, including Iraqis, Palestinians, Egyptians, as well as from Europe. Two of Shaikh Zayed's key advisers are Britons: Mr John Butler and Dr K. G. Fendley, experts on finance and statistics respectively.

It would be possible for a foreign visitor to spend a week in Abu Dhabi without so much as meeting one native-born Abu Dhabi. Foreigners account for a high proportion of the emirate's population, which has all but trebled since the last census of 1968. It is now estimated at about 120,000, largely spread between the capital and the inland, oasis town of Al Ain. A more detailed census of the UAE is to be carried out next year, which should also see the publication of the first national plan for the seven emirates.

Abu Dhabi has been built entirely on oil. Unlike Dubai, and despite its new port, Abu Dhabi has no entrepôt trade worth speaking of. Only about 2.5 per cent of its imports are re-exported, against 50 per cent or more of Dubai's. Were someone to find a source of energy to replace oil, then Abu Dhabi could virtually disappear overnight.

The perils of a single-product economy are something that Shaikh Zayed and his advisers are well aware of. They have not forgotten what happened to their pearl-diving industry in the late 1930s and early 1930s when Japanese ingenuity flooded the world market with cultured pearls. The Gulf pearl industry, which had replaced piracy as its main source of income, collapsed, bringing poverty once more to the region.

But then economic interdependence is one of the basic purposes of the federation. If one of the emirates is struggling, as the northern ones are at present, then the others help out. It is Abu Dhabi's turn to help out today, and it is showing considerable generosity towards the poorer states. It could be said that Abu Dhabi, with its lesser dependence upon oil.

"Oil to us is a bonus, albeit a very large one", a Dubai businessman told me. "We would still be rich without it, being less vulnerable than most to nuclear power, tar sands, oil shale, coal liquefaction or anything else the scientists may come up with."

It has been suggested that once Abu Dhabi's oil wealth begins to pile up, the emirate's tiny population could live comfortably off its investments in the West and elsewhere if the demand for oil ever fell off. At present Abu Dhabi's surplus wealth is modest because of heavy spending on development and generous aid to others. However, there should soon be a considerable surplus for investment outside the UAE.

Living off savings or investments is not seen by Shaikh Zayed as the answer for Abu Dhabi, which he sees as part of a closely knit federation with each emirate making its contribution. An eager search to find exports besides oil and petrochemicals is being pursued in Abu-

Dhabi, as well as throughout the United Arab Emirates. But just what the Shaikh has to offer the world besides oil it is hard to see.

Tourism, that international cure-all, is being spoken of enthusiastically, although because of the extreme heat and humidity of the Gulf, this would have to be confined to the winter months. A really modern fishing industry, with quick-freeze facilities aboard the motor vessels, is another export possibility. Already it is the major occupation of the inhabitants of the two smallest emirates, Umm al Qaywayn and Ajman.

Aleanwhile work has started on a cement plant in Al Ain which will use locally quarried materials. Initially for domestic consumption, it is hoped that when the present pace of development has levelled out, there could be a market elsewhere in the Gulf for Abu Dhabi cement. However, there is a danger of the Gulf region ending up with an embarrassing surplus of cement. In the UAE alone there are two other cement factories going up.

One, being built by Richard Costain of London in Dubai at a cost of \$9m, will yield 500,000 tons of cement annually when completed next year. The other, financed by Abu Dhabi, is being built in Ras al Khaymah, northernmost of the emirates. In other countries around the Gulf, including

Iran and Iraq, there are now cement industries, all of which, moreover, hope to export once their domestic requirements have levelled off.

A number of new oil-based industries with export hopes are planned for Abu Dhabi. These include a petrochemicals complex yielding such products as PVC and caustic soda, a chemical plant to produce chlorine and ozone, a small sulphuric acid plant with an output of about 50 tons a year, and a plant producing organic residue. In addition, Abu Dhabi is to sell three million tons of liquefied natural gas to Japan a year.

This is the third in a series of Special Reports on export corridors, which will include:

Bahrain May 30
Japan June 6
Nigeria June 13
Brazil June 20
Delaware Valley, US June 27
United Kingdom July 4
Venezuela July 11
India July 25

The reports will be republished as a booklet, which will be available from Bryan Todd, Marketing Manager, The Times.

Half an hour by air up the desolate coast from Abu Dhabi—or 100 minutes by the fast new desert road—lies Dubai, the Hongkong of the Gulf. This flourishing city state, astride its famous Creek, is the second wealthiest of the United Arab Emirates.

It too, with its entrepôt trade and its oil revenue, is breaking world monetary records. At something like \$10,000 for every man, woman and child in the emirate, Dubai's external trade figures show the highest annual per capita movement anywhere in the world.

Whereas Abu Dhabi is distinctly *nouveau riche*, Dubai's wealth is several generations old. Its low tariffs and liberal policies have attracted trade for many years, and today it is the supermarket of the Gulf, with a monopoly on the entrepôt trade of the whole region.

Its real leap forward into the twentieth century began in the late 1930s, when its Ruler saw that if the Creek were not improved, Dubai might lose ground to other Gulf ports, as Sharjah had before it. Since then its growth has been remarkable, culminating in the completion of the splendid new deep-water harbour.

Dubai's merchant prince, Shaikh Rashid, more entrepreneur than just conventional Ruler, has further ambitions for the emirate. The 15-berth port, which some people thought would prove to be a white elephant, is to be enlarged. A huge dry dock for the supertankers of the Gulf is being built alongside Port Rashid and soon Dubai is to become a free port, hoping thus to attract new industry and investment.

Just as Abu Dhabi is built on oil, the prosperity of Dubai is largely built on gold. Smuggled gold, one should add, although for the time being, this traffic has dried up, being replaced by other profitable lines like watches.

The gold was bought openly in London and Geneva and flown to Dubai. There it was sold to others who smuggled it into India and Pakistan, both traditional

markets for this metal. In swift, diesel-powered dhows, it was all quite legal—in Dubai, at least, where Shaikh Rashid keeps restrictions on private enterprise to the absolute minimum.

Trade prospers in smugglers' creek

Just as fortunes were, until recently, made out of gold, today they are being made from watches, razor blades, medicines, textiles, arms and other desirable goods which leave Dubai in the holds of her dhow fleet. At least 50 per cent of goods imported into the emirate are subsequently re-exported, largely to India, Pakistan and Iran.

A high proportion of these goods evade, by various traditional and mysterious means, customs officials at the delivery end. Not for nothing has Dubai been called a "smugglers' supermarket".

Of course the Dubai authorities have no part in the smuggling, and no Dubai laws are broken. As one Dubai merchant explained it to me: "What a man does with the goods he buys in a supermarket is no concern of the management. If he chooses to take them away and smuggle them into another country then that's his risk."

Evading customs means not merely the evasion of duty in India, or wherever the goods are destined, but also the evasion of prohibition laws on luxury goods. The profits are often very considerable on those goods, which are thus doubly desirable.

Not all Dubai's re-exported goods become contraband. Large quantities—especially building materials, household goods and foodstuffs—are carried overland to Muscat, for instance, while other goods travel quite legally to Iran. Some of the goods which found their way to Abu Dhabi by road, however, are now shipped there direct and unloaded at Port Zayed, which was opened in 1972.

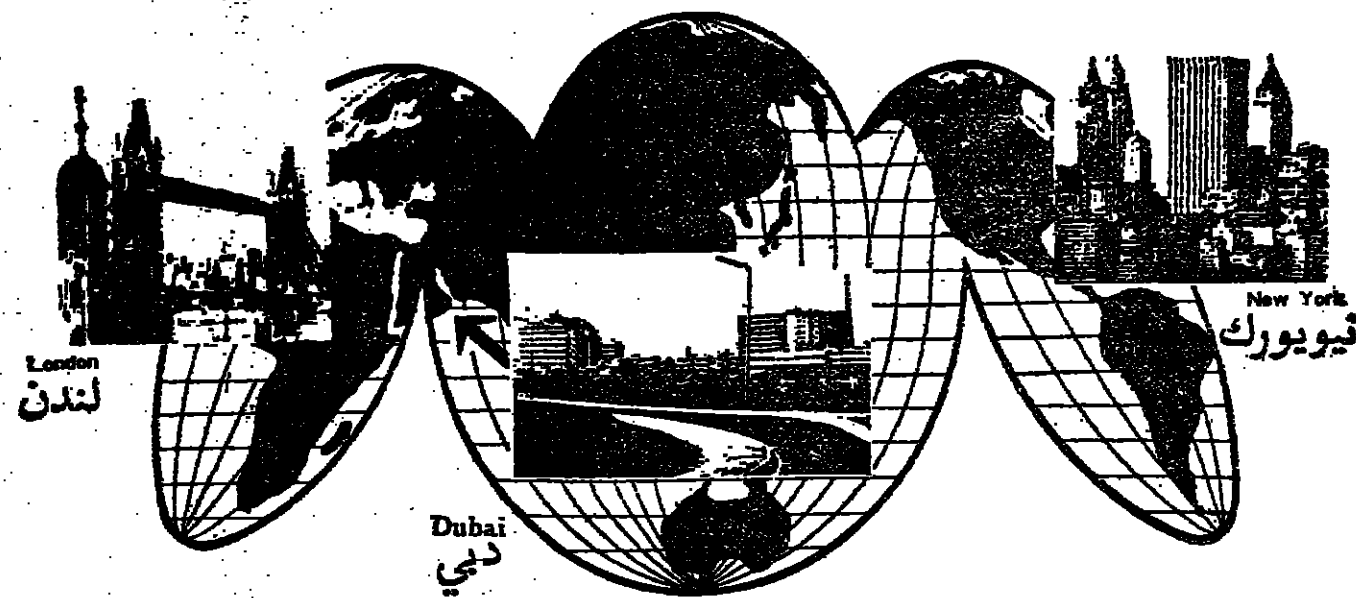
However, the day I left Dubai there were long faces among the dhow crews busily loading their shapely craft along the Creek. A dhow had just come through that a Dubai dhow had been seized by Indian customs men with

continued on page 11

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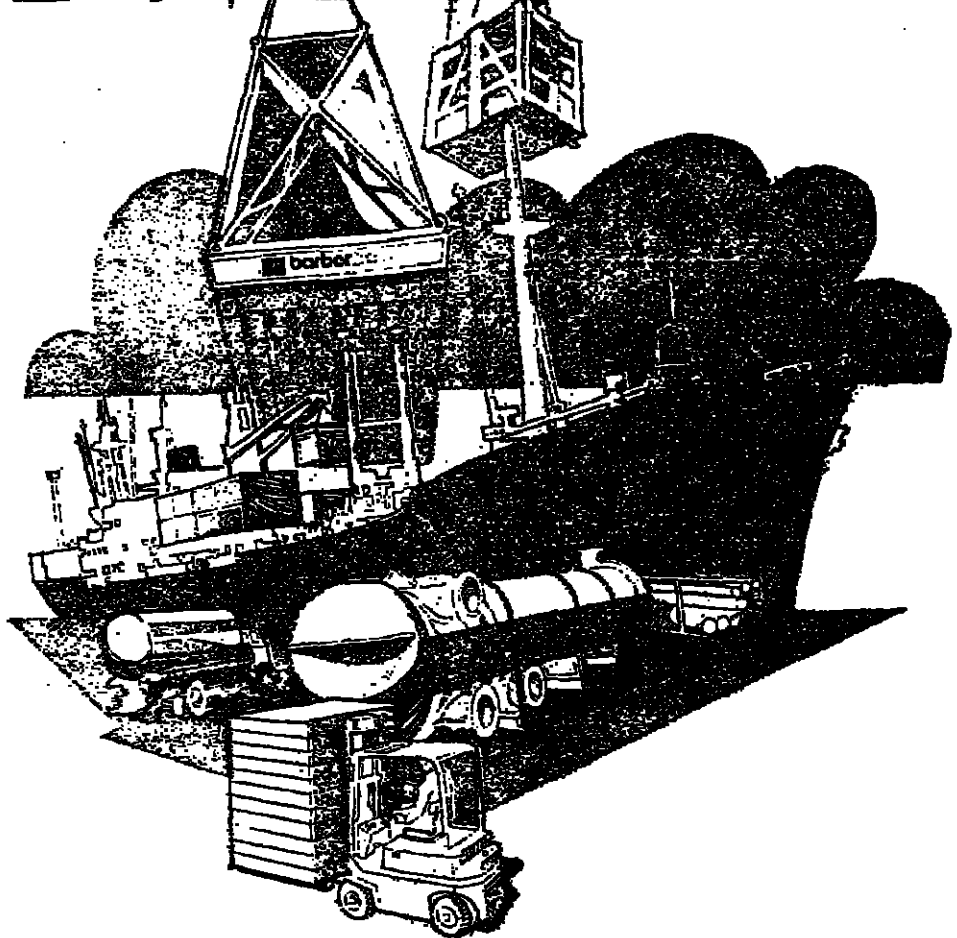
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Expanding economy will bolster region's import

by Dr K. G. Fenelon

In some countries, notably Britain and Japan, the basis for successful economic survival has been summed up in the slogan "export or die"; for the United Arab Emirates the slogan might well be "import and live". In Abu Dhabi practically all requirements, whether consumer goods, consumer durables, motor vehicles, machinery, building materials or oilfield requirements, have to be imported. For Dubai, import and subsequent re-export is the lifeblood of her economic existence.

Fortunately for the emirates, there is no balance of payments problem, nor is there any shortage of foreign exchange. Crude oil exports provide abundant foreign exchange and are the mainstay for the development of the economy. Abu Dhabi was the first and is by far the most important exporter of crude oil but now oil is flowing also from Dubai, though in much smaller quantities. Soon Sharjah will join the ranks of oil exporters and several of the other emirates live in hope of oil discovery.

Dubai is unique among the Gulf States as her wealth and economic prosperity were built up by trade long before her oil exports began in 1969 and her predominant activities are still trade, commerce and transport. The difference between the two richest emirates is clearly shown by comparing their import patterns. In Dubai about 43 per cent of the imports consist of consumer goods such as foodstuffs, textiles, household requirements or watches and something like 60 per cent of these imports, including practically all the watches, are re-exported. In Abu Dhabi about 70 per cent of imports consist of constructional materials, machinery, oilfield supplies, and motor

vehicles but only a small fraction, amounting in 1973 to 2.5 per cent, are re-exported.

Imports into the federation as a whole amounted in 1972 to about £250m and in the following year they soared to some £370m. There has been a great surge forward in Abu Dhabi's constructional activities which gathered momentum in the second half of 1972 and have continued ever since.

Prosperity in Dubai also leaped forward during these years, partly because of her new-found wealth from oil and partly because of increasing services in surrounding countries which called for her re-exports. Sharjah now has begun to bound ahead as a result of the activities involved in developing the oil field off Abu Musa Island. The remaining emirates of Ras al Khaymah, Ajman, Umm al Qaywayn and Fujairah are benefiting both directly and indirectly from the prosperity of their neighbours and from the economic and financial aid extended to them by Abu Dhabi. They have some agricultural and fishing potential though their production is too small to meet anything like the full needs of the federation.

The value of imports per head is high, notably in Abu Dhabi and Dubai. Though the population of the federation is a little over 340,000 it is a rich and expanding market. In 1973, imports per head into Dubai reached the high rate of about £240 a month, but more than half of these were re-exported. For Abu Dhabi the corresponding figure was about £90 per head a month but practically all the imports were retained.

Britain retains leadership

Imports into the United Arab Emirates are drawn from more than 70 different countries, but for many years the main suppliers have been the United Kingdom, Japan and the United States with about half the total supplies coming from these three countries. The United Kingdom has retained leadership in Abu Dhabi over the years but has had to be content with third place since 1972 in Dubai, where the import pattern is somewhat different.

The United Kingdom leads in machinery, chemicals, cosmetics, stationery, alcoholic beverages and arms and ammunition. Japan has built up a commanding position as a supplier of cars and motor cycles and leads in textiles, building materials, electrical goods and photographic goods. Imports of motor vehicles has been a growth market and the percentage provided by Japan has increased steadily over the years from 60 per cent in 1969 to 94 per cent in 1973.

By 1972, Japan had captured 96 per cent of the market for motor cycles. It is now becoming a somewhat unusual sight on the roads throughout the federation to see a car or motor cycle of recent vintage which is not Japanese. Japan, however, has not made any serious inroads into the market for heavy duty and specialized motor vehicles.

The United States is well ahead in aircraft supplies and runs the United Kingdom very close in machinery imports. Among other suppliers there is a considerable degree of specialization. Switzerland, for example, is a large market for watches, worth about £30m a year. Australia does well in foodstuffs and Iran in refined oil products due to the proximity of her refineries.

China in 1973 came into the top 10 imports into Dubai with a trade of some £8m though in the previous year it had been less than £1m. Her specialties are foodstuffs and machinery. The statistics should follow the usual practice and relate to countries of provenance (the immediate suppliers) and these are not necessarily the country of origin of the goods. British imports therefore may be a little higher than those given in the tables as some commodities, such as books and paper, are coming from Lebanon or other countries to which goods are transhipped, though manufactured in Britain. The amounts involved however are not large.

In the accompanying statistical tables the goods in the import pattern can be seen over the past five years. As practically all requirements in Dubai, Abu Dhabi and Sharjah have to be imported, the volume of imports is naturally geared to the degree of economic activity in the area. The year 1969 was a boom year in Abu Dhabi when constructional activities forged ahead, and this accounts for the high level of imports that year.

Activity fell off in 1970 and it was not until 1972 that the earlier level was overtaken. Dubai weathered the doldrums in better shape as she was concerned in re-exporting consumer goods over a wide area rather than building materials and constructional goods. Nevertheless she felt the effects of the recession. Her re-export emirate was among her important markets and the rate of increase of her trade slowed down.

Standards of living are now rising rapidly throughout the federation especially among the native-born population. Concurrently the demand for labour has increased and wages on these skilled labourers have more than doubled over the past 18 months in Abu Dhabi. There is an acute shortage of houses, flats and offices.

Other financial institutions are making their appearance in Abu Dhabi and Dubai.

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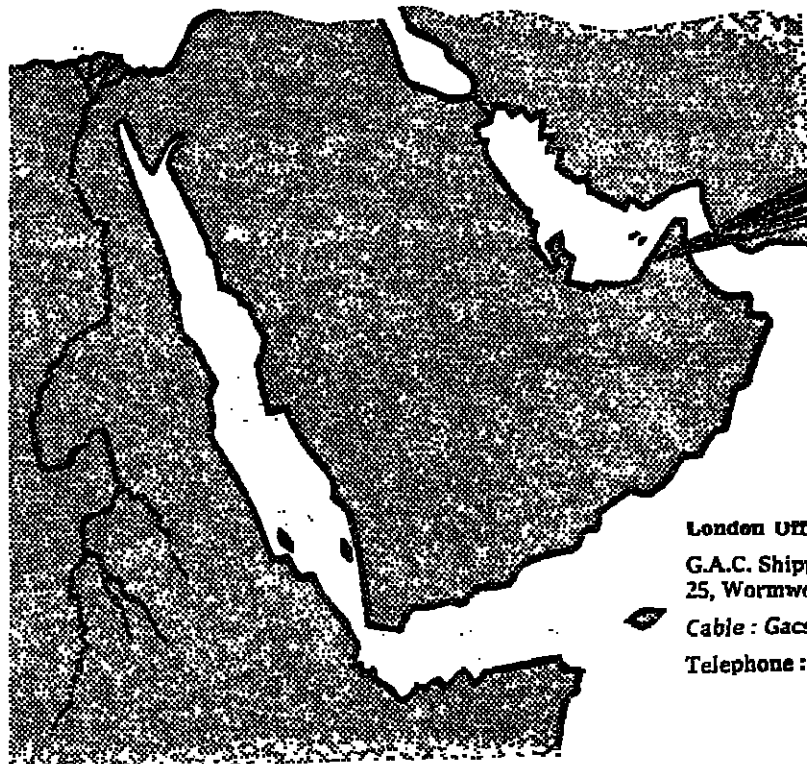
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Smugglers' creek prospers

continued from page 1

its cargo of 27,000 Swiss watches. For the watch has largely replaced bullion as the smugglers' favourite. It represents a lot of money concentrated into one small, easily obtainable, easily marketable object.

Three million watches are flown into Dubai every year, sufficient for every man, woman and child to own 50. Ninety per cent of them are shipped straight out again by dhows for the black markets of the Indian subcontinent. Because the dhows of Dubai are indistinguishable from the local coastal vessels of India and Pakistan it is not difficult for them to lose themselves in the crowd on arrival. The best hope of the customs inspectors, who are now equipped with high-speed hovercraft, is to catch them red-handed transferring the contraband to local vessels, or to intercept the goods once landed.

The vast majority of the smuggling trips are successful, such is the skill of Dubai's skippers, many of whom have pirate blood in their veins. A modern dhow, no longer dependent on the fickle winds of the Indian Ocean, can sail to Bombay at 15 or 20 knots with a cargo of 100 tons in five days. No payment is made at the rendezvous, for Dubai's merchants do not want rupees. Instead, settlement is usually made through a complicated and highly illegal system involving the diverting of the remittances sent home by Indians and Pakistanis living in Britain: the money merely ends up in Dubai rather than Delhi. Sometimes, however, payment is made in Indian silver.

With the rise in silver prices in the West a new traffic has begun in this "poor man's gold" between India and Dubai. The dhows which take watches and razor blades eastwards now bring back Indian silver in payment. In one Dubai bank I watched a glittering pile of the smugglers' treasure prepared for air transport to a land. The word of India was still adhering to many of the bars. With each one worth £2,000, I calculated that the pile before me was worth more than £100,000.

One bare-chested soldier with a Lee-Enfield stood over this man's ransom. I asked a senior bank official whether they were not afraid of a bullion robbery. He shook his head: "Where could they take it? There's the Empty Quarter to the south, and if they tried to ship it out by sea we would have them in five minutes. Anyway, it's so heavy that each man could only carry one bar."

The Indian Government has now legalised this traffic in silver, so the only risk to the investor is of a dhow foundering in a storm. But a man who likes to gamble can still try his hand at armchair smuggling by putting money into a smuggling syndicate. Moreover, he can do it with a clear conscience, and certainly with no risk of breaking any law - except those he is safely out of reach of. If his vessel goes through, he will probably receive a telephone call informing him that "Aunt Fatima has arrived safely". The rewards, moreover, can be considerable, and are untraced.

In addition to its re-exports and its oil, Dubai has a small portfolio of other exports, including dried fish, which largely goes to Ceylon, and dates to Muscat, Ethiopia, Delhi. Sometimes, however, exports nearly £50,000 worth of the oriental delicacy shark-fin, most of which goes to Singapore.

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Fortune turns benign for Sharjah after series of reversals

by Ralph Izard

Driving north along the fast tarmac highway from Dubai, there is an ever-present roadside boundary sign: "Smile, you are now entering Sharjah". This state of 1,000 square miles within the United Arab Emirates has seen a series of reversals of fortune during the present century but now has much to be happy about. Once more it is living in expectation of an assured income from oil.

Sharjah is the third largest state in the union and as a population of 60,000. With three enclaves at Daba, Fakkan and al-Qaywayn on the Gulf of Oman, it is the only emirate to have access to the sea on both sides of the Musandam peninsula. It is the only emirate to have a common boundary with each of the others. On the western shore, its territory entirely encloses that of its northern neighbour, the tiny state of Ajman.

At the beginning of the century Sharjah had more wealth than all its neighbours as the many fine mansions of the pearl merchants, still standing in the old town, testify. It was also a prosperous entrepot, doing better business than Dubai,

its neighbour nine miles to the south. But hard times came in the late 1920s with the collapse of the pearling industry. Traders also lost heart. The creek which had enabled goods to be unloaded straight into the suk was allowed to silt up. Coastal traffic moved on to Dubai, and the merchants followed them.

In recent decades Sharjah has struggled on with no very visible means of support. There was a modest income from the export of red oxide which is used for lipsticks and other cosmetics. This amounted to about 16,000 tons a year, most of which went to the Golden Valley Company of Bristol, England, but the amount dropped off when continuous burrowing in the mines rendered them unsafe.

In the 1930s, Sharjah became a staging point for the flying-boats of Imperial Airways. The RAF arrived in 1942 and established a base which gradually grew in size, yielding substantial revenues, until it was finally abandoned when the British forces withdrew from the Gulf in December, 1971.

Over the years various companies unsuccessfully drilled for oil both on shore

and offshore, but it was not until last July that these efforts were finally rewarded when Burtas Gas and Oil of California made a promising strike beside Sharjah's Gulf island of Abu Musa.

An agreement had been reached with Iran in 1971 to share the island and also to share on a fifty-fifty basis, any oil which might be found in a 12-mile belt around it. Iran has agreed to pay Sharjah \$15m a year until Sharjah's oil revenue reaches \$5m.

With these modest riches—which have been augmented to an undisclosed amount by grants from Abu Dhabi—it is astonishing that Sharjah not only survives, but to all outward appearances, thrives.

The modern section of the city shows every sign of prosperity. The main street is lined with fine commercial buildings and modern office blocks. The avenues are broad with roundabouts filled with flowers and with central fountains. The telephone exchange which opened in 1967 with 100 lines now has 2,000 lines with another 1,000 soon to be added. There are as many as 15 banks.

The capital has a fine modern cinema and two first-class hotels, the Sheba and the Sharjah Carlton. The latter, just opened at the seaside suburb of Al Khan, has 170 rooms, some luxury suites, and offers yachting, a swimming pool and sea bathing.

Sharjah is fortunate that it has an energetic and able administrator in its ruler, Shaikh Sultan bin Muhammad al-Qasbi. Shaikh Sultan works very long hours and has a habit of dropping in, without warning, on any government department he feels may be under pressure. He is the only one of the union's seven rulers who speaks fluent English, an advantage for foreign businessmen.

Development plans are now being worked out with the help of a consultants' firm and a report should be ready in three months. If Shaikh Sultan keeps in character there will be no reckless outflow of funds, but steady, planned progress within the state's financial capacity.

In one respect Shaikh Sultan's planning has already started, with the expansion of the port on which he is especially keen. In 1965, work began on a 2,000m jetty with two berths for

ships of up to 10,000 tons, now known as Port Khalid, after the last ruler, who was assassinated in 1972. A \$15m project is now being carried out to increase its capacity so that it can take six ships of up to 12,000 tons. The construction of warehouses and storage facilities has begun, and the whole project will take four years.

A second port so near Dubai's magnificent facility may seem an anachronism, but Shaikh Sultan is convinced it is necessary as part of his oil industry's infrastructure and to cope with the upsurge in prosperity that an oil income will bring.

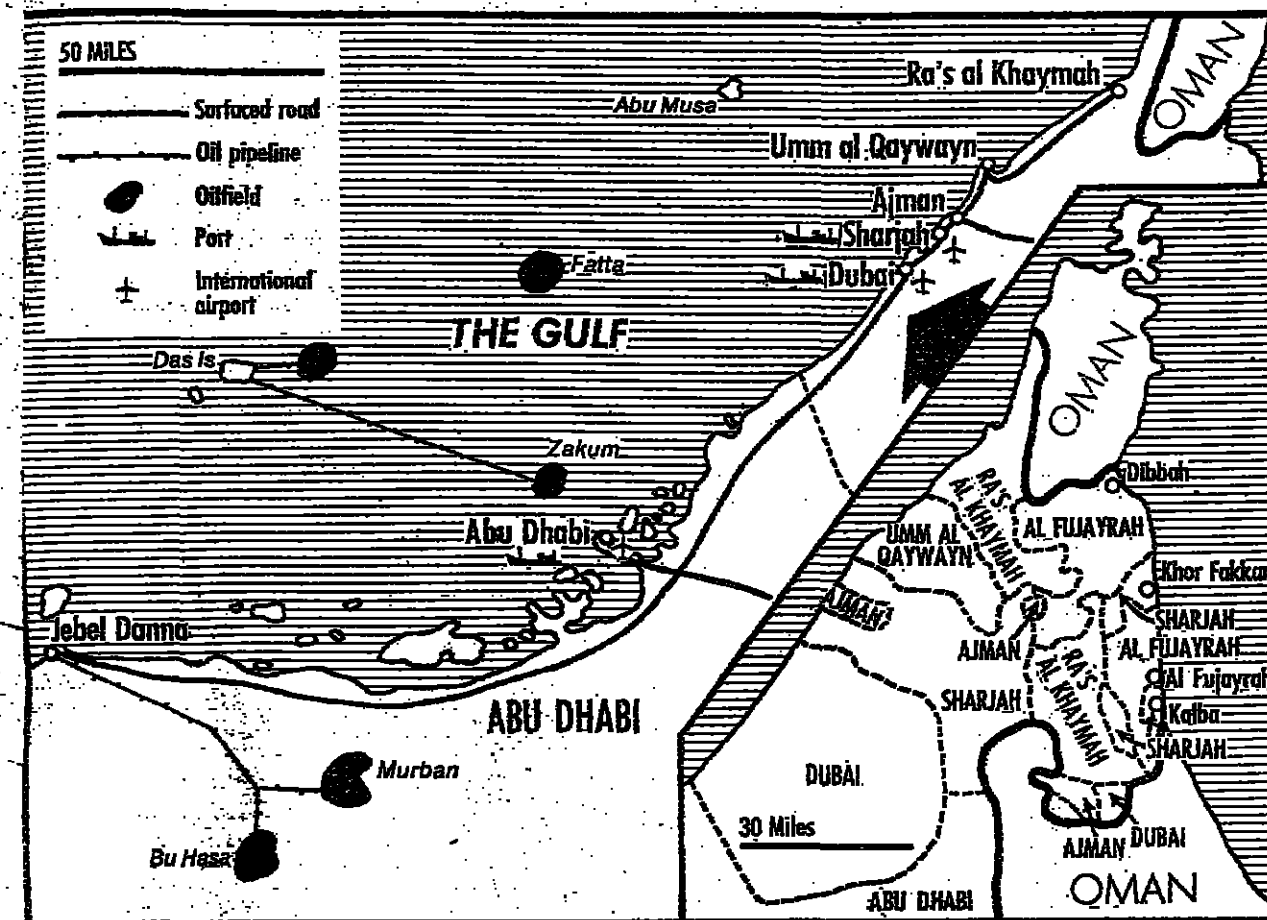
A smaller project is also being carried out in the creek and the depth is being increased to 19ft. The British firm, Tarmac Construction, started on the first phase of a \$1m scheme in 1969 to cut the sandspit between the creek and the lagoon, enabling cargo-carrying dhows to berth alongside the waterfront once more.

Light industries have lagged in Sharjah so far. There is a small fish processing

plant near the capital and now the Indian firm of Gokaldas is entering into a joint venture to produce caustic soda and hydrochloric acid. Other enterprises may soon follow.

Shaikh Sultan is well aware that there are possibilities for the development of agriculture in Sharjah which has so far been held up through lack of funds. The state's enclaves on the Gulf of Oman—known as the Bahalan Coast—have good fertile land and adequate water derived from the mountain range which forms the spine of the peninsula. To the west of the mountains there are flourishing farms at Adha Dhayd and Alilina where there are experimental farms.

Sharjah may well have considerable tourist potential, particularly at the little port of Fakkan, on the Bahalan Coast, where the mountains reach the sea and cradle a small, deep bay. There is no hotel there yet and this must wait until construction of the mountain section of the road linking Sharjah's east and west coasts is completed.



Smaller partners' future lies in fishing and farming

by Tim Owen

Of the seven emirates comprising the Federation of the UAE little is known or heard of Ajman, Umm al-Qaywayn, Ras al Khaymah and the four smallest partners in terms of population and wealth, so much are they overshadowed by the infinitely more prosperous emirates of Abu Dhabi and Dubai.

In most cases the problems arising from the sparseness of their populations and lack of natural resources are further aggravated by fragmentation of their territories.

This situation has arisen from the fact that sovereignty in the past has been based on tribal allegiances rather than control of territory.

It is unfortunate for the four minor partners that no oil has been found in any of the fields established so far are in the three larger emirates, Abu Dhabi, Dubai and Sharjah. Exploration both onshore and offshore continues in Ras al Khaymah, where there are high hopes of success.

Apart from the possibility of the discovery of oil, the greatest scope for the expansion of the economies of the four smaller emirates lies in the development of fisheries and agriculture.

For their larger and more prosperous partners will be able to provide financial backing, as indeed they are doing in the development of roads and other forms of communications, as well as port and harbour facilities. It is perhaps ironic that entry into the UAE has eliminated two sources of revenue for the minor emirates, the issue of passports and the sale of postage stamps.

Ras al Khaymah, the largest and most populous of the four, with a land area of 650 square miles and a population of 50,000, has the most substantial and varied natural resources, and it is the only one which at present has any significant export trade. Its principal resources are agriculture and there is potential for considerable expansion.

Construction of Ras al Khaymah's Union Cement Factory is well under way. The plant is expected to go into production in 1975 with a capacity of 250,000 tons a year. It will be the largest of its kind in the UAE and should do much towards boosting exports.

Dried fish has been exported from Ras al Khaymah for many years, and with improved and modernized fishing methods this trade is

capable of considerable expansion. Another major industry is marble quarrying.

As a necessary basis for the increased exploitation of its resources, Ras al Khaymah has improved its public utilities. A power station has been built providing electricity for towns and villages. Water supplies have been laid on, the creek at Ras al Khaymah town has been dredged and wharves and port facilities constructed.

Al-Fujayrah is next in size, with a land area of 600 square miles and a population of 10,000. Unlike the other six emirates, Al-Fujayrah lies entirely on the seaboard of the Gulf of Oman.

Its territory is divided into two main segments separated by a wedge of Sharjah land.

Al-Fujayrah was the last of the Trucial States to be recognized by Britain, and its backwardness derives from its isolation from the other emirates. Communications are its greatest problem, and agriculture and fisheries are the mainstays of the economy.

Development of the fisheries are the main hope for expansion although hopes are still entertained for the discovery of offshore oil.

The natural harbour at Khawr Fakkan in neighbouring Sharjah territory is developing into an important fishing centre, and it is likely site for a fishmeal plant in which Al-Fujayrah would have a share.

Umm al-Qaywayn, with a land area of 600 square miles and a population of 5,000, lies entirely on the Persian Gulf. The only centre of population is Umm al-Qaywayn town at the head of a shallow creek. It is entirely a desert region, and the only foreseeable outlet is its fisheries, apart from the possibility of offshore oil.

It now has good road communications with the rest of the UAE, and a power station has been built. Plans exist for developing Umm al-Qaywayn as the centre of an industrial fishing project for the UAE as a whole.

Finally there is Ajman, smallest of the UAE emirates with a land area of 300 square miles and a population of 5,000. Even with this small area its territory is fragmented—the major portion is an enclave on the Persian Gulf, and is surrounded by Sharjah land.

Ajman is entirely barren, except for a small segment near the foothills of the Hajar mountains. Its only productive occupation is fishing, in which it can usefully contribute to the industrial fishery project in neighbouring Umm al-Qaywayn.

From pearls to printing

Rashid Aweidhah's family come from the Liwa Oasis, which lies in the desert about 100 miles south of the Abu Dhabi Petroleum Company's base at Tarif on the Quraia. The family belong to the Bani Yas tribe, the same as that of Shaikh Zayed. Liwa is famous for its date gardens and for the fact that it is surrounded by some of the tallest sand dunes in the world.

But Rashid Aweidhah's father was renowned for many years as the undisputed leader of the Nakhodas (pearling dhow masters) of the Abu Dhabi pearling fleet.

Pearling lasted rather longer off Abu Dhabi than elsewhere, and it was not until 1954 that business declined to such a degree that Rashid Aweidhah, senior, left the sea and opened a small retail store at Tarif to supply provisions to Abu Dhabi Petroleum Company. He retired in 1960 and Rashid Aweidhah took over the business and moved to Abu Dhabi.

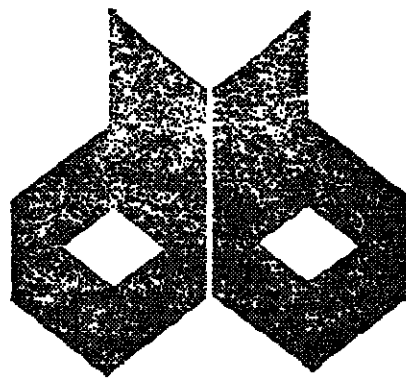
businessmen who was invited to tour England by Colonel Sir Hugh Boustead, who was then political agent. The tour lasted 18 days and included visits to many factories in the north of England. Today, Rashid Aweidhah's premises on Abu Dhabi's main street is the centre for a multitude of activities.

These range from a travel agency representing many of the major carriers to airport handling services, to a main supply service for the oil companies, to a construction division which has built many schools and embassies, to a department concerned with refrigeration and electrical installations, to agencies for cars, heavy trucks and heavy machinery for road building and construction work, and for a vast number of other lines.

He also owns the only independent publishing centre in the UAE, which is equipped with the largest and most up-to-date printing press. He is proprietor of an Arabic daily newspaper, Al-Wahda.

With contacts with both oil companies and the ruling family, the firm flourished. In 1964 Rashid Aweidhah was one of six leading Abu Dhabi

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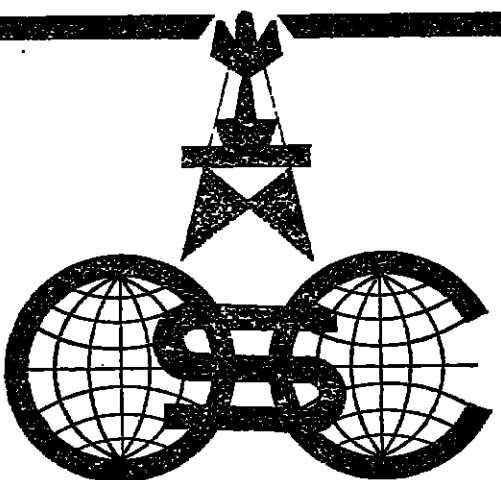
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- 1967 Port Rashid, Dubai construction of the largest deep water harbour in the Middle East.
- 1968 Gas Treatment Plant, Ras al Khaymah, which supplies natural gas from Iran to Russia.
- 1969 Dubai International Airport construction of the first Jumbo Jet terminal in the Middle East.
- 1971 Deira Sea Corniche 6,000 m. sea wall, reclamation of 10 hectares of land and the creation of fishing harbour.
- 1971 Gas Compressor Station, Iran station at Tange Pizal for the Al-Iran-Russia gas pipeline.
- 1971 Natural Gas Liquids Plant, Marun, Iran creation of natural gas liquids using "liquefaction" techniques.
- 1972 Dubai-Deira Tunnel construction of a 1,600 m. four-lane tunnel under Dubai creek.
- 1972 Lube Oil Plant joint venture with Mahanadisi Iran Co. 200 part of the Tehran refinery complex.

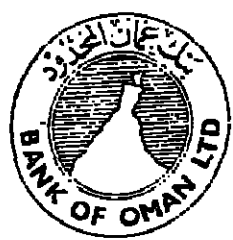
- 1973 Boys School, Sultanate of Oman Design, construction and equipping of a boarding school complex near Muscat.
- 1973 Oil Production Unit, Das Island Wellhead separators and hydrogen sulphide removal plant for Abu Dhabi Marine Areas Ltd.
- 1973 Omani Married Quarters, Sultanate of Oman Design, construction and equipping of living accommodation units throughout the country for married members of the Sultan's Armed Forces.

- 1973 Dubai Dry Dock Construction of three dry docks for super tankers, and a ship repair yard in conjunction with Taylor Woodrow.
- 1973 Das Island, Permanent Accommodation Construction of 1,364 air conditioned accommodation units plus complete recreational facilities.
- 1974 Sports Stadium, Muscat, Sultanate of Oman The construction of a sports stadium to accommodate 12,000 people.
- 1960-74 Site Investigations in the Gulf Coastland subsidiary, Foundation Engineering Limited, have carried out investigations on land or over water in Dubai, Abu Dhabi, Oman, Das Island, Iran and Iraq.

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Other profiles on page XI.



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BALANCE SHEET AT 31st MAY, 1973

LIABILITIES

1972 Dh.		Dh.
27,000,000	Authorised Share Capital 270,000 shares of Dh. 100/- each	27,000,000
6,750,000	Issued Share Capital 67,500 Ordinary Shares of Dh. 100/- each fully paid	6,750,000
4,000,000	General Reserve	4,000,000
134,457	Profit and Loss Account	181,232
10,834,457	Share Capital and Reserves	11,431,232
137,020,867	Current Deposit and Other Accounts (including provisions for contingencies)	208,693,524
210,000	Proposed Dividend	675,000
32,497,208	Confirmed Credits and Guarantees on Behalf of Customers (as per contra)	77,686,891
181,212,532		298,486,647

ASSETS

1972 Dh.		Dh.
15,172,888	Cash and Current Accounts with Banks	54,919,124
6,411,999	Money at Short Notice	9,946,304
39,372,857	Deposit Accounts with Banks	28,024,477
85,331,886	Advances to Customers, Bills Discounted and Other Accounts	121,267,033
239,203	Investments	576,703
2,186,491	Premises and Property (net book value)	6,066,115
32,497,208	Liability of Customers for Confirmed Credits and Guarantees (as per contra)	77,686,891
181,212,532		298,486,647

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Abu Dhabi reluctant to restore full production after cutback

by Roger Vielvoye
Energy Correspondent

Like all fairly small producers along the Gulf coast, Abu Dhabi is anxiously awaiting the outcome of long and complex negotiations between the international oil companies and the Government of Kuwait and Saudi Arabia over the host government's participation in the companies' valuable concessions in those countries.

The Abu Dhabi Government has opened preliminary talks with the two big producers on its territory, the Abu Dhabi Petroleum Company (ADPC) and Abu Dhabi Marine Areas (ADMA). But it is thought that little progress has been made and meetings between the two sides have merely been to keep in touch with developments in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait.

Uncertainty also arises from the Abu Dhabi Government's militant stand over the use of the oil weapon against Israel's supporters. While other Gulf states have been preparing to restore production to the levels before the output restrictions were imposed last October, Abu Dhabi has shown a marked reluctance to give the operating companies permission to get back to normal.

Serious doubts have arisen over whether the Government will allow the long-term production plans of the ADPC and ADMA to go ahead as planned or will instead impose its own, less generous, production schedules.

The future course of the Abu Dhabi oil industry is of vital importance for the main oil-consuming areas of the world. It is one of the newer producing nations and its 21,500 million barrels of known reserves would allow output to be dramatically increased. In addition, Abu Dhabi's oil is of high quality with a low sulphur content that makes it particularly attractive to Japanese companies facing growing demands from environmentalists to reduce the sulphur content of atmospheric emissions by industrial oil consumers.

In 1964 Abu Dhabi's output was just over nine million tons a year. By 1970 it had risen to more than 33 million tons a year while last year, despite the production cuts, it was about 62,300,000 tons.

Before the outbreak of the war between Israel and the Arabs last October, production in Abu Dhabi was at an average of 5,300,000 tons a month. Had there been no interruption in production this rate would have provided an annual total of more than 64 million tons.

The companies, faced with an ever expanding demand for crude, had planned to increase output to three million barrels a day by 1978 and five million barrels a day by 1980. It now seems unlikely that these targets will be reached on the time schedule envisaged by the companies and there is a good chance that production will never be allowed to attain these high levels.

Government's new attitude

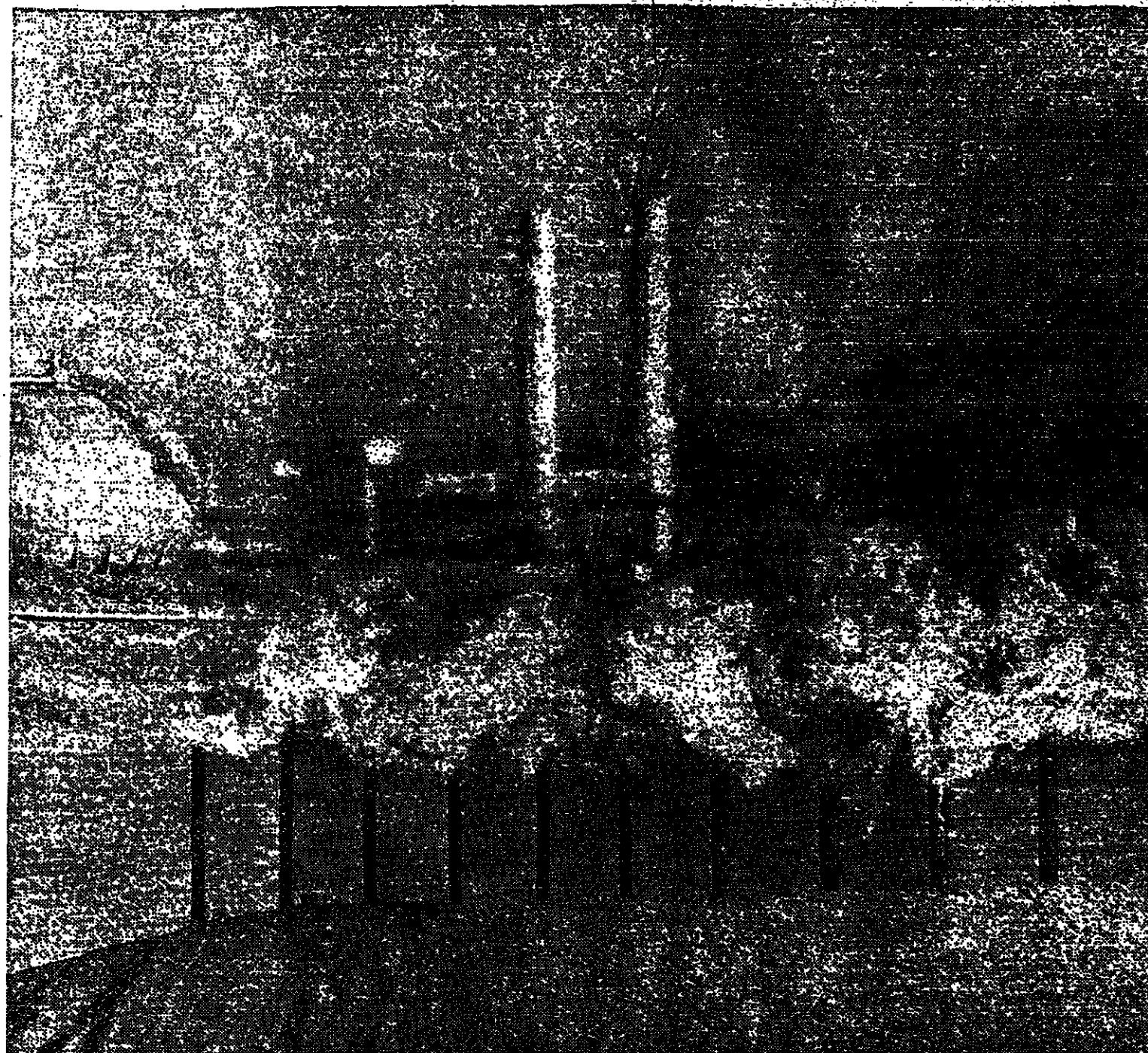
The most significant indication of the changed attitude of the Government to production increases came during a recent visit to Abu Dhabi by Mr Geoffrey Stockwell, managing director of Abu Dhabi Petroleum and the Iraq Petroleum Company.

The Ruler, Sheikh Zayed, told Mr Stockwell that production cuts would be lifted but output would not rise to a level above the national interests of the country. This is very much in line with the attitude to oil that emerged during the supply crisis. Abu Dhabi was the first state to impose an embargo on deliveries to the United States and has taken a hard line in the councils of the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC) on the restoration of production levels.

While it may take several months for the situation regarding future production levels to become clear, it will also be some time before the question of state participation is settled. The two matters are linked since the Government will find it difficult to pronounce on production levels until it knows the size of its shareholding in the production companies.

Under the terms of the participation pact agreed in 1973, the Government acquired a 25 per cent stake in both companies which would have risen to 51 per cent in stages by 1982. The government stake in Abu Dhabi Petroleum was acquired at the expense of Shell, British Petroleum, Compagnie Française des Pétroles, the Near East Development Corporation (a joint subsidiary of Exxon/Mobil) which held 23.75 per cent of the company each with the remaining 5 per cent held by the Gulfbankian interests.

The situation in Abu Dhabi Marine Areas is more complex. For many years the company was two-thirds owned by British Petroleum and one-third by CFP and produced oil from the offshore Zakum field that was piped to loading and storage facilities on Das Island. But BP, partly because of a need to raise large amounts of capital to finance developments in other parts of the



Oil installations on Abu Dhabi's Das Island, seen through a heat haze from the gas flares.

world, decided to sell off some of its excess crude oil capacity in the Middle East.

Abu Dhabi Marine Areas was chosen as the vehicle for this partial divestment and in 1972 talks began with Deminor, the German overseas oil exploration consortium. At the time, the Germans were anxious to acquire their own sources of crude oil and lessen the country's dependence on the foreign oil groups for its vital supplies. But after lengthy negotiations the deal was shelved mainly because of the lack of financial support from the West German Government and also because of resistance to the acquisition by Veba Chemie, one of the members of the consortium.

It was not difficult for BP to find a replacement bidder. A consortium of Japanese companies grouped together to form the Overseas Petroleum Corporation and bought a 45 per cent interest in BP's two-thirds holding. The final stages of the negotiations coincided with the first round of participation talks in which the Abu Dhabi National Oil Company acquired a 25 per cent holding in the concession.

From January 1, 1973, the shareholdings in ADMA have been BP 27.5 per cent; CFP 25 per cent; Abu Dhabi National Oil Company 25 per cent; and Overseas Petroleum Corporation 22.5 per cent.

The Japanese paid \$320m for their stake in ADMA and in the light of subsequent developments this has proved to be an expensive deal. Production has not moved forward as quickly as the Japanese had hoped and they are now faced with the prospect of the Abu Dhabi Government increasing its stake in the company to a minimum of 60 per cent and paying compensation on the basis of the updated book values of the assets rather than on the value of the oil in the ground—the terms of the settlement with BP.

Just how badly the Japanese are affected will depend on the negotiations now in progress in Kuwait and Saudi Arabia. Kuwait has offered the original participation schedule when its National Assembly refused to ratify the agreement that gave the Government a 25 per cent stake.

New talks began with British Petroleum and Gulf, the joint owners of the Kuwait Oil Company on revised terms. All the other Gulf States, including Abu Dhabi, at this point told the oil companies that they reserved the right to renegotiate their own participation agreements in the light of any revised terms acquired by the Kuwaiti Government.

After nearly a year BP, Gulf and the Kuwait Government drew up an outline agreement that gave the Kuwait National Oil Company a 60 per cent share in KOC with the right to revise the agreement by 1979. But these terms have already come under fire from members of the National Assembly and there continues to be a demand for 100 per cent takeover of the production facilities.

Americans in return for a long term—probably 20 year—supply contract.

There is a growing feeling that this will be the best way out of the confused participation situation, particularly since this formula has worked so well in Iran. Abu Dhabi could then find itself completely in control of its own oil, and offering the international companies supplies under long-term contracts.

Even the conclusion of an agreement for a 60 per cent stake would make the country considerably richer. The recent agreement between Qatar and Shell Qatar, and

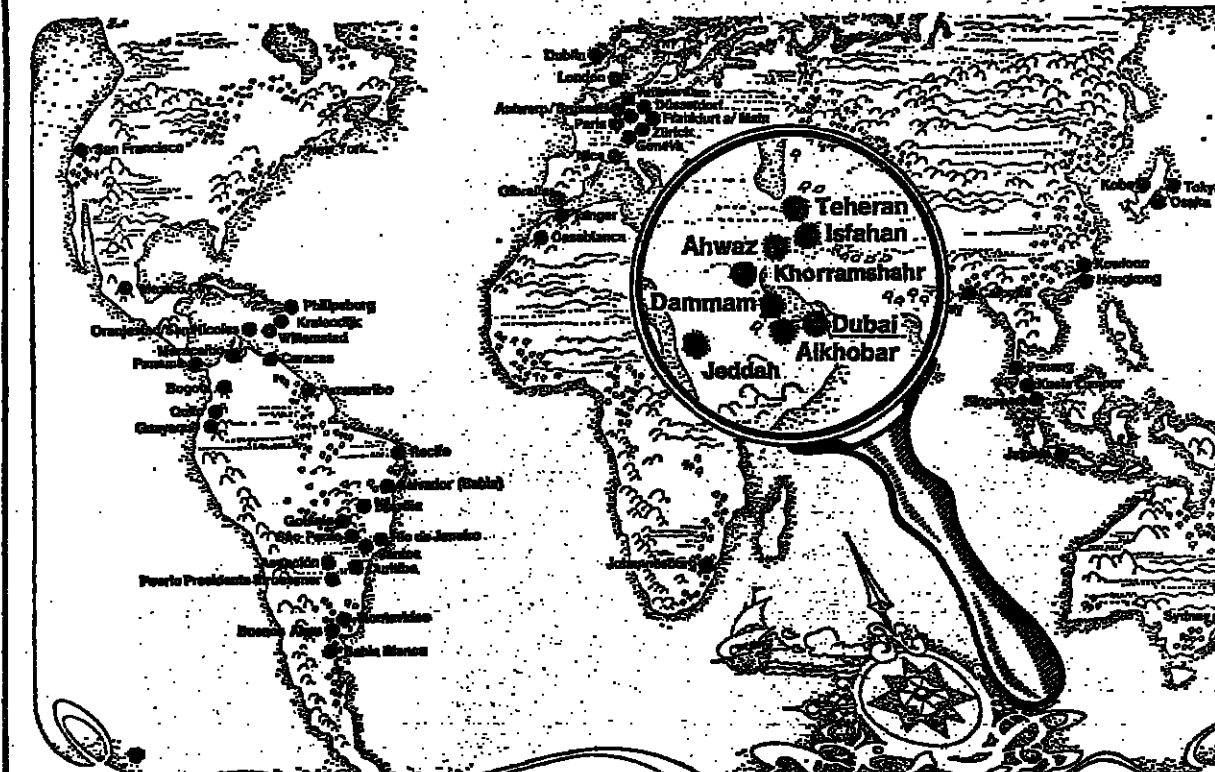
Qatar Petroleum confirmed amounts of oil it can produce from all were the 33 per cent of the posted price is the most likely level at which the oil companies will buy back the oil acquired by the government as a result of participation. In Abu Dhabi this would add between \$2 and \$3 to the value of each barrel bought from the government. A jump sum payment would have to be made to cover all participation oil lifted since January at the old buying back rate—a sum that could run into hundreds of millions of dollars.

Whatever happens Abu Dhabi can be assured of a continuing market for any per barrel, up to 1972, over \$12.565 a barrel.

Oil from the Umm

Exporting field (37 to 37.09 d API gravity) shipped the world pricing system. Das Island command price of \$12 a barrel. The higher prices were underpinned and Murban crude (39 t even before the October degrees API) meeting had been pressurising the oil companies for the posted price of \$11 introduction of a sulphur barrel and Zakum premium. In terms of government receipts, in cents degrees API) is 5 from Das Island (40 t erment receipts, in cents degrees API) is 5

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Valuable spin-offs for latecomer in oil stakes

For oil men the state of Dubai remains a haven of calm in the Gulf, free at present from the complex and seemingly never-ending negotiations over government participation in the companies' concessions. Visiting company executives from other parts of the Gulf are often surprised to find that the main object in the oil life of Dubai is to exploit existing discoveries and continue the search for new reserves.

Compared with its neighbours in the Gulf, Dubai is a latecomer to the oil-producing business and its experience is well below those of the more established producers. But the state's long history as a trading area is producing valuable results in other directions.

Not only the oilmen but the representatives from the companies that provide all the equipment needed to find oil, put it into production, then maintain the flow, find the finer atmosphere of Dubai. Visiting company executives from other parts of the Gulf are often surprised to find that the main object in the oil life of Dubai is to exploit existing discoveries and continue the search for new reserves.

High hopes of cash flow

Dubai, like all the Gulf sheikhdoms during the late 1950s and early 1960s, had high hopes of striking a real cash flow from oil. As Kowait, Abu Dhabi and Qatar began to grow rich on oil, exploration in other parts of the Gulf proved less successful. Intensive exploration work onshore in Dubai failed to uncover a commercial field. At this stage Dubai Petroleum took on an offshore concession covering the whole of the waters under Dubai's control.

Conoco, operating on behalf of Dubai Marine Areas (jointly owned by Compagnie Francaise des Pétroles and Hispanoil, the Spanish oil group, and holding 30 per cent of equity), which Continental Oil (Conoco) holds a 30 per cent stake and is the operator, carrying out the exploration, production and trading operations.

per cent), Dubai-Sun Oil (5 per cent), and Deutscher Teasch (10 per cent) hit the Fath field in 1966.

A decision was taken not to construct a pipeline to the shore where a conventional tanker loading terminal and storage facilities could be built. Continental decided to go ahead with the first really large-scale offshore direct loading system, to take advantage of the deep water in which the oil had been discovered. Tanker loading buoys were installed close to the producing platforms and oil pumped directly into the tankers.

Offshore loading techniques are well developed but if the field is to maintain a regular rate of production, considerable storage is necessary so that oil can continue to flow when the weather prevents the tankers from coming to the loading buoy. While the field was in the initial stages of development and volumes were only about 100,000 barrels a day an old tanker was converted to act as a floating storage unit. But if production was to be raised to the hoped-for 450,000 barrels a day a different method of storage was needed.

A completely new type of offshore storage unit was designed and built by the Chicago Bridge Co. Three steel tanks were built in the shape of inverted champagne glasses and each capable of holding 500,000 barrels of oil. The tanks, known locally as the khazzams, sit on the sea bed with the neck of the glass protruding through the water and having a production deck on top. As oil is pumped into the tank sea water is forced out through vents in the bottom. The oil and water do not mix and the system, despite some earlier doubts on the part of environmentalists, has not proved a pollution hazard.

There is no limitation on the size of tanker that can be used to load the tanks. In June, 1976, a strange-looking tanker is scheduled to set out from Das Island in the Gulf on a 15-day voyage to Tokyo Bay. The specially-designed tanker will be carrying 125,000 cu metres of natural gas in liquefied form from Abu Dhabi to the plants operated by the Tokyo Electric Power Company.

Exporting natural gas from Abu Dhabi to Japan is one of the most ambitious LNG projects under construction. Abu Dhabi has massive reserves of natural gas but like so many oil and gas producing countries has a limited home market. Japan, on the other hand, is desperate to obtain supplies of this pollution-free fuel in its efforts to clean its atmosphere.

Before the advent of natural gas the only way of exporting the product was by pipeline and there are no markets within the island for the gas. Exporting the gas has become a feasible proposition only with the perfection of the techniques of turning the gas into a liquid, shipping it in specially designed tankers, and regasifying it in the consuming country.

Many technical difficulties

Work has already started on the most complex part of the \$1,000m LNG chain—the plant on Das Island that will take some 550 million cu ft of gas a day and liquefy it. This presents considerable technical problems since the gas has to be cooled to -160°C before it will liquefy.

In the early LNG chains in other parts of the world, scaling up the liquefaction plants to handle large quantities of fuel, presented many technical difficulties. Teaching troubles have now been overcome and plant designers are confident that the new generation of liquefaction plants will be free from technical snags.

The plant on Das Island is being built for the Abu Dhabi Gas Liquefaction Company. The Abu Dhabi National Oil Company has a 20 per cent holding in the operation and the other shareholders are Mitsui (36 per cent), British Petroleum (26.66 per cent), Compagnie Francaise des Pétroles (13.33 per cent) and Bridge-stone Liquefied Gas Company (5 per cent). Recently the Abu Dhabi National Oil Company has made it clear that it wants to increase its stake in the project.

BP is acting as the coordinator for the project and the main contractors are Eastern Bechtel Corporation and Chiyoda Chemical Engineering and Construction Company. The gas feed stock will come from the Umm Shaif field through an 18-mile pipeline to Das Island and there will be a 55-mile pipe bringing in gas from the Zakum field. The obvious choice of Das Island as the site for the liquefaction plant and shipping terminal has presented considerable problems for the contractors.

Das covers an area of less than one square mile and is already crisscrossed with crude oil production, storage and shipping facilities. The lack of space is critical during the construction stage as more than 5,000 people will be employed on the project. To cope with this problem a



Aerial view of Das Island tanker terminal.

ble demands on the available drilling equipment, there is a waiting list of about 18 months for the rigs that are operating in the Gulf.

Dubai Petroleum has named the new find the Delta prospect, and has hopes that it will prove to be a commercial find worth linking into the Fath production network. The size of Dubai's known reserves could also be expanded as the result of an intensive seismic survey of the entire offshore area by Dubai Petroleum. Seismic techniques have improved considerably since the last survey and there are high hopes that new prospects will emerge.

Sharjah is the latest of the emirates to become an oil producer. A group led by Buntis Oil and Gas of the United States found oil off the island of Abu Musa.

cent). LGSC has chartered three new LNG carriers—again equipped with specially-insulated tanks to maintain the sub-zero temperatures—from shipowners Gotsas Larsen.

Each of the new vessels will have a capacity of 125,000 cu metres. A fourth carrier, the 87,000 cu metre capacity Norman Lady, is already built and will be chartered from Methane Carriers from 1976.

Three 30,000 cu metre ships are also being built in Japan by Bridgestone for the transport of the propane and butane.

Loading the ships will take place about 700 metres offshore through a new dual purpose jetty that is being constructed in 15 metres of water. Specially-insulated pipelines will carry the gas out to the loading point. The jetty will also accommodate a conveyor belt system for moving the pelletized sulphur for loading into cargo vessels.

R.V.

Port Rashid-Dubai

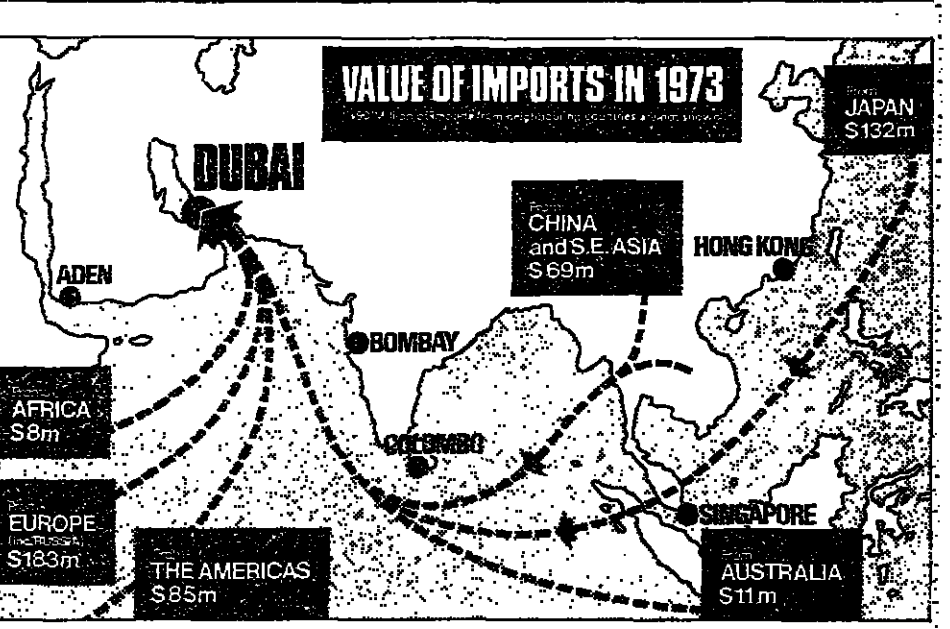
This fully mechanised port is located near the entrance to the Arabian Gulf and provides excellent marine and cargo handling facilities.

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إذاعة دبي



DUBAI BROADCASTING STATION

Commercial Radio and Colour Television

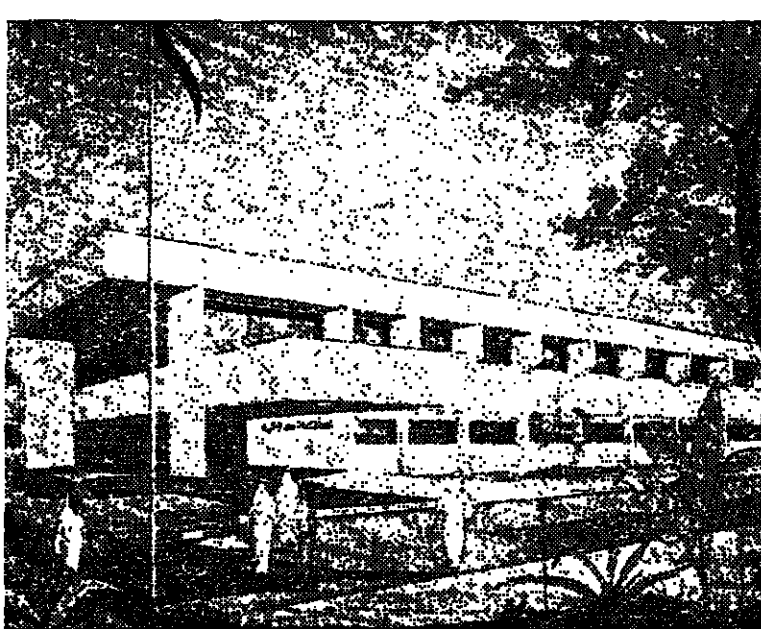
The Dubai Broadcasting Station is a commercial radio station, operating on 3 frequencies in the medium wave band, 1 in the s.w.b. The coverage area is: U.A.E., Bahrain, Qatar, Iraq, Kuwait, Oman, Saudi Arabia, Cairo, Syria, North and South Yemen, Jordan and the Lebanon.

The frequencies are:

1480 KHz (203m)	600 Kw (medium wave band)
1250 KHz (240m)	50 Kw (medium wave band)
1106 KHz (271m)	10 Kw (medium wave band)
6040 KHz (49m)	10 Kw (short wave band)

There is an 8 1/2 hour daily programme in English on 1106 KHz, 'borrowed' from the Arabic transmissions, also a VHF stereo music transmission 18 hours daily on 92 meg. VHF.

The Colour Television Service will start in December, 1974. Operating on 2 UHF channels and 1 VHF channel. This will cover the U.A.E., Coast of Oman, Qatar, Bahrain, Kuwait, and the Eastern Coast of Saudi Arabia. Two monthly magazines produced, one in Arabic and a separate one in English. Both carry adverts.



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	20,001 - 30,000 DH 7%
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10 minutes (2 commercials, not to exceed 1 1/2 mins. total)	225 Dirhams
5 minutes (2 commercials, not to exceed 1 min. total)	150 Dirhams
(Expenditure on Dubai Colour TV may be aggregated with expenditure on Dubai Broadcasting Station to compute volume discount entitlement)	
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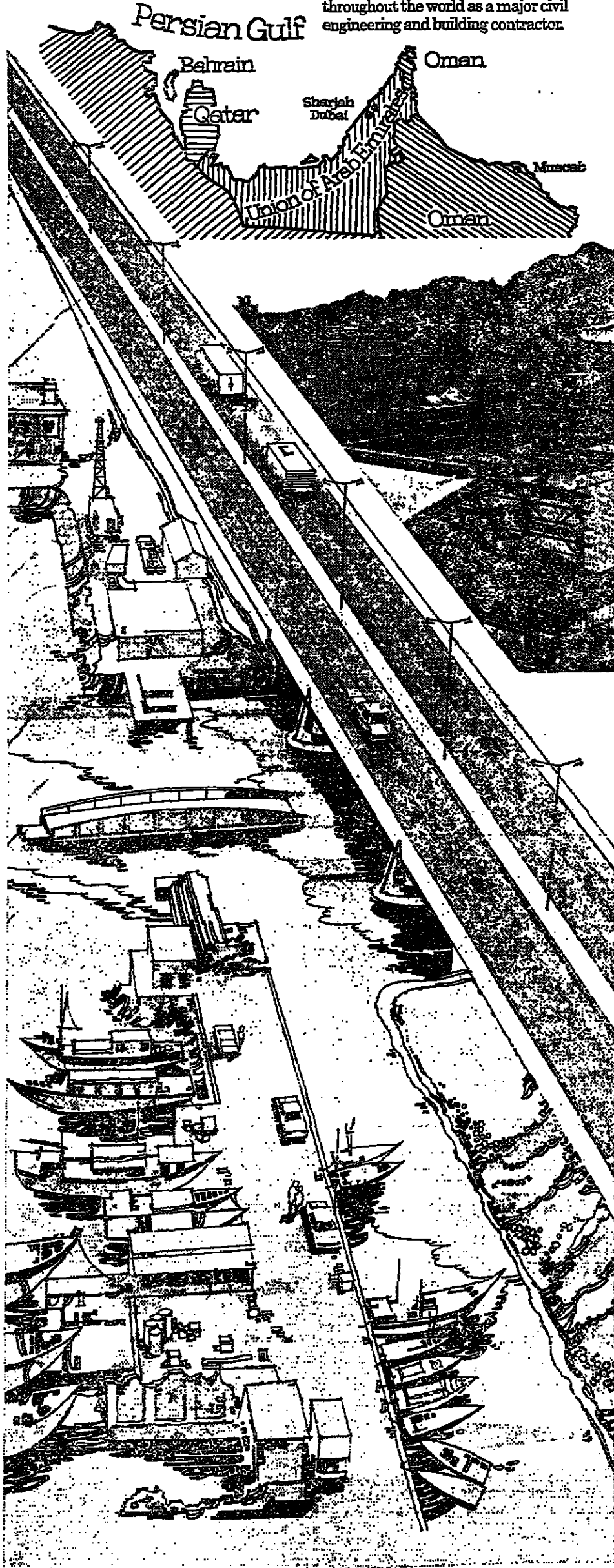
At Sharjah in the United Arab Emirates we recently completed the first stage of a new port. And at Bahrain a new dual carriageway bridge has replaced the old swing bridge which used to link Bahrain Island with the Island of Muharraq.

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Oil demands transform ancient harbours

by Peter Hill

The discovery of oil, its exploitation and the revenue derived from its sale has provided the United Arab Emirates with an opportunity to transform their ancient ports into modern, complex links with the rest of the world and to provide a basis for the establishment of a more diverse social and industrial infrastructure.

While modernization and development has taken or is taking place at virtually every port in the UAE the most extensive and ambitious project has been undertaken at Port Rashid in Dubai at the instigation of, and with the close involvement of, the Ruler, Shaikh Rashid bin Said al Maktum.

Oil was discovered in Dubai only in 1966 with production beginning three years later in the offshore Fateh field but the emirate had established itself as the main centre of commerce in the Gulf area several years before.

Indeed, for centuries the creeks which form an integral feature of the coastal landscape in the lower Gulf have provided useful natural harbours for small vessels plying between the ports along the Gulf coast and further afield to Africa and India. Since the beginning of this century Dubai has been a regular port of call both for freighters and passenger ships, one of the factors which established it as a centre for the valuable entrepot trade. Dubai has also become a centre for the gold trade with vessels making regular trips to India and consignments flowing in from London and Zurich.

Traditionally a shipping and commercial centre, Dubai was well placed to remain in the forefront of expansion. This began in 1954 when, because the entrance to the creek was silted up by constant sand move-

ments which prevented entry by larger ships, work started on widening and deepening the channel. This work, together with improvement to wharfage facilities, led to a rapid growth in the volume of lighterage trade by 1964. The Ruler then decided an artificial deep water port was needed to help Dubai's economy.

Studies carried out by Sir William Halcrow & Partners led to a contract being placed with Costain Civil Engineering for the first stage of the port development. This involved the construction of a four-berth deep-water harbour which because of the increase in shipping movements was enlarged to 15 berths in 1969 while a sixteen-berth plan was also submitted to accommodate oil tankers.

The E24M project, which fuel and gas oil to bunkering also embraces two long piers on eight of the deep-

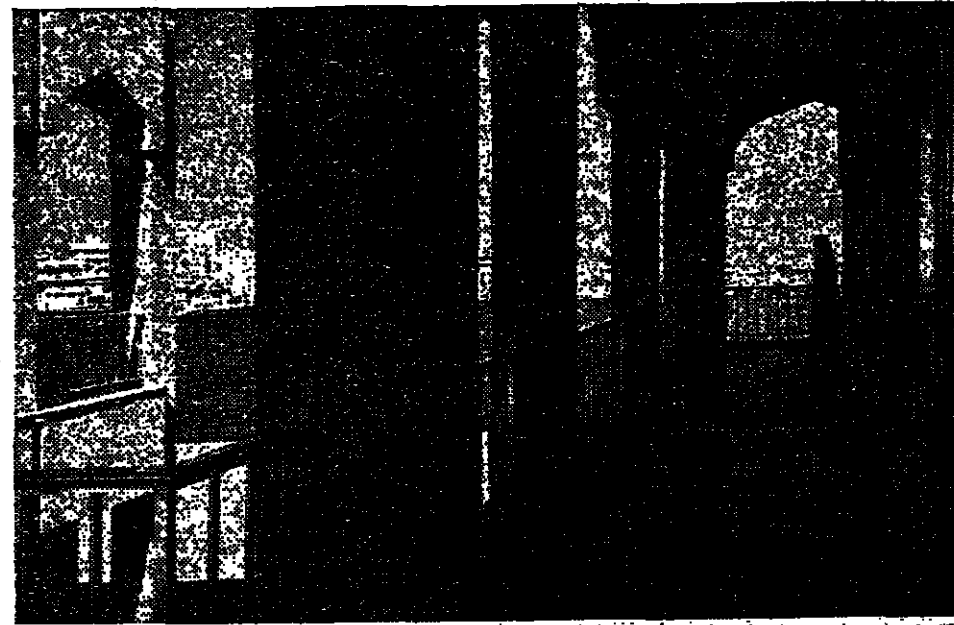
water berths, was scheduled for completion last November, but the first two berths were opened in November, 1970, and the entire project was completed in October, 1972—13 months ahead of schedule. Four million tons of rock, brought 20 miles by lorry were used in the construction of the port's main breakwater which is 1.38 miles long and the lee breakwater which is 1.41 miles long.

Fifteen of the 16 deep-water berths are set out along three main quays which provide some 6,000 of berthing space each, and are able to accommodate vessels of up to 30ft draft. At the tanker berth, which is able to take ships of up to 70,000 tons, a pipeline connects the berth with storage facilities while a separate pipeline supplies fuel and gas oil to bunkering.

The covered storage area at Port Rashid amounts to some 22 acres.

The deepwater berths, Port Rashid has 20,000 sq. ft. of space between two of the main quays which is designed for use as a transit area for lighters engaged in local trade.

A large volume of the goods which arrive at the port are for transshipment and 30 days' storage is covered by the wharfage fees which are among the lowest in the Gulf area and the fact that breakage and pilferage are also low has helped to establish the port's reputation. On the shore side of the harbour, a large area of reclaimed land has been allocated for cargo storage. Twelve of the deepwater berths have steel framed transit sheds while the other three, designed for handling bulk cargoes, do not require transit sheds. The covered storage area at Port Rashid amounts to some 22 acres.



The Creek at Dubai seen from the Ruler's office.

More wharves to serve expanding trade

In Abu Dhabi, the first stage of the E18m port development programme at Port Zayed was opened in June, 1972, with a capacity of four large ships. The project involved the construction of 1,800ft of deepwater wharves together with the dredging of a four-mile navigation channel. All the material for the breakwater and the retaining wall was imported from Ras al-Khaimah by barge and involved 500,000 tons of rock.

Port Zayed's opening has meant that increasingly goods destined for Abu Dhabi are being unloaded there instead of being moved overland or being shipped by coaster from Dubai. To cope with the additional trade Port Zayed is being expanded and will have warehouse and refrigeration storage facilities and 17 deepwater berths.

Other developments are taking place at Sharjah at Mina Khalid where a £15m

development is under way to enlarge port facilities there so that it will be able to accommodate six ships of up to 12,000 tons and will be supported by extensive warehousing. Another emirate of the Gulf coast, Ras al-Khaimah some years ago laid the foundations for a new artificial port which almost certainly will be developed further.

UAE exports other than oil are small, but efforts are

being made to develop the potential of fishing and agriculture while a number of oil-based industries are planned and three cement plants are being built. But the Rulers of the UAE have shown that they are aware of the need for modern and efficient port facilities to ensure the smooth development of the economy and the ports clearly have a considerable role to play in the future.

The smugglers' dhows carry varied cargo

by Tim Owen

Entrepot trade is a convenient and all-embracing description of the activities which have motivated the merchants and traders of the bustling and thriving port of Dubai under the shrewd and business-minded Ruler, Shaikh Rashid bin Said al Maktum, who has managed the affairs of Dubai since 1958.

Many of these activities were legitimate, others only in so far as they were part of the export trade of Dubai, because they involved the smuggling of goods and commodities into other countries. Nevertheless, Dubai being a free port, the import and export of such goods and commodities was legal in Dubai.

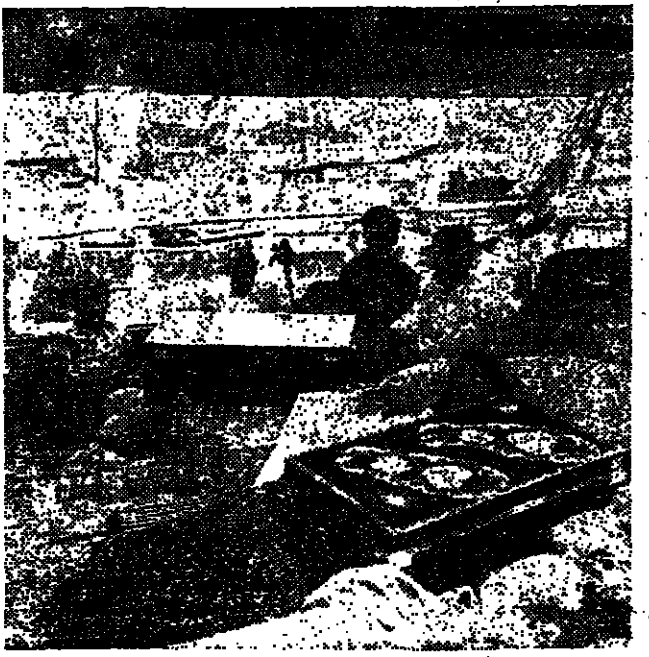
By far the most lucrative of these activities was the smuggling of gold into the countries of the Indian sub-continent, India, Pakistan and Ceylon, where the demand for and the price of gold opened vistas of substantial profits for the gold smuggler. The basis of this demand is a social one, as it has been the custom over the centuries in the Indian sub-continent for savings to be made in the form of gold, particularly of gold ornaments for women.

The parlous state of local currencies in recent years has if anything increased this demand for gold. The trade in gold and dhow owners of Dubai swiftly moved into this market where at times 100 per cent profits could be made. Gold was imported into Dubai by air in the form of gold bars from the great banking centres of Europe, such as London and Switzerland.

Crates of gold bars were off-loaded from BOAC and Gulf Aviation aircraft at Dubai in a manner the casual observer would have given a security officer at Heathrow Airport an apoplectic fit, and put into temporary storage in banks in Dubai. Finally, after having passed through various hands, the gold was loaded on to dhows in Dubai creek. These dhows were fitted with special high-speed diesel engines, capable of a speed of 25 knots or more, thus outstripping local customs patrol vessels.

Ships of the Royal Navy on the look-out for arms smugglers in the Southern Gulf could always identify the gold smugglers, whose activities were no concern of theirs anyway, by the fact that they had a disconcerting way of drawing away when challenged and pursued. Only when they entered the territorial waters of the country for which the gold was destined did these activities become illegal and therefore hazardous.

Nevertheless these hazards could be mitigated by insurance policies, one of which was the element of speed. Another method was slightly more devious. To encourage their initiative and zeal, cus-



For the owners of these dhows the demand for gold in India offered vistas of substantial profits.

toms officers received a proportion of the value of the smuggled gold which they successfully intercepted. A major reason for this was to arrange for a dhow with a modest cargo of gold to be intercepted by the customs from time to time, thus, it was believed, blunting their zeal in the direction where real damage might be done.

By the early 1960s the remittances of the gold smuggling trade from Dubai had become extensive. Westerners, particularly Americans, who were earning large and often untaxed salaries on lucrative contract work in the Middle East were taking often highly profitable shares in these operations.

There was always the risk of loss, if the cargo was seized, but the chance was always considered worth the risk. In 1968 160 tons of gold was reexported from Dubai, and in 1972 the trade was worth about £10m, 65 per cent of the gold coming from the United Kingdom. The value of gold imported from Britain rose from £42m in 1969 to £52m in 1971.

What is the state of this gold trade now? It seems that in the past year or so it has been declining. In 1973 the value of the trade dropped to about £80m. Whether this downturn is permanent or not is difficult to gauge. Possibly the world price of gold has had some bearing on it, or perhaps the booming economy in Dubai offers less risky distractions. Maybe it is a bit of each.

A far less attractive and romantic aspect of the gold smuggling was the return trade, which took another form of smuggling, and of which few apart from the Royal Navy were aware. The rapidly expanding economies and increasing wealth of some of the Emirates of the Southern Gulf were attract-

ive to the poverty stricken masses of the Indian sub-continent, particularly the Pakistanis, who would pay their life's savings to the Gulf for the sea passage to the Gulf. Some would die on the way, their bodies being thrown over the side, while the remainder, ensnared by the experience of the trip, would be put ashore at night on a desolate stretch of desert coast to fend for themselves, where others would succumb.

Though gold smuggling has been the most lucrative smuggling activity operated from Dubai, it has been by no means the only one. The attitude in Dubai is "if you want it, we supply it". It is estimated that well over half Dubai's reexports, other than gold, go secretly into other countries, probably amounting to more than £30m annually.

Arms smuggling is one of the oldest smuggling activities in the Gulf, and in this Dubai has played its full part, but in this as in all other forms of smuggling, its attitude has always been commercial, not political as in the case of arms smuggling from Saudi Arabia and Iraq. Most Arabs in this part of the world hanker after, if not a private armory, at least a modern firearm, and Dubai sees to this need.

able outlet for the smuggling of such items, as wrist watches, textiles, transistors and other electrical goods from Dubai into the lonely creeks of southern Iran. A visit to the suk in Dubai reveals a display of wrist watches which should provide at least two per head of population in the United Arab Emirates, but when one realises that to many time is still of no consequence the scale is even higher.

The annual import of wrist watches is some 45 to 50 a head. At the end of 1971, when Iran seized the Lumb Islands at the entrance to the Gulf, people rightly assumed that their strategic position dictated this move. Few, however, knew that there was a secondary purpose to this seizure. For many years the larger of these two islands (the smaller was uninhabited), occupied by an Arab fishing community and recognized by Britain as belonging to the Trucial State of Ras al-Khaimah, had been a persistent irritant to the Iranians because of the smuggling activities of its inhabitants.

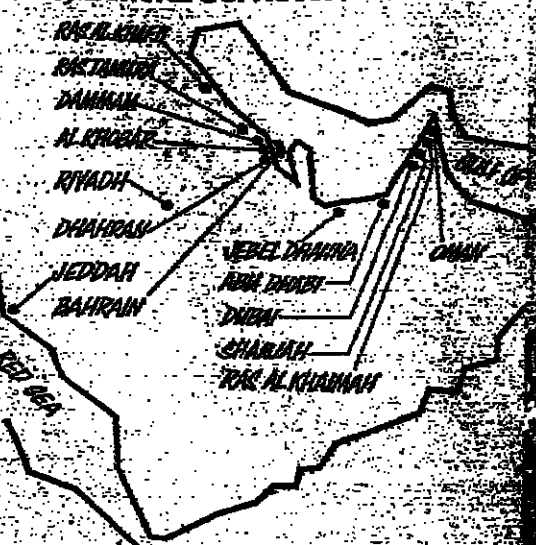
This humble community prospered on the smuggling of luxury goods from Dubai into southern Iran, for which purpose they possessed a number of smart and high-powered diesel-engined dhows, unsuited for local fishing purposes, which sought the safety of the territorial waters of the Trucial States, chased by irate Iranian Customs launches. Small wonder therefore that this community retired to the mainland of Ras al-Khaimah when the Iranians seized the islands.

With its booming trade, its oil, new port and pending dry dock, Dubai reached the point of economic takeoff some years ago, but this was largely built on the legitimate activity of the export of gold.

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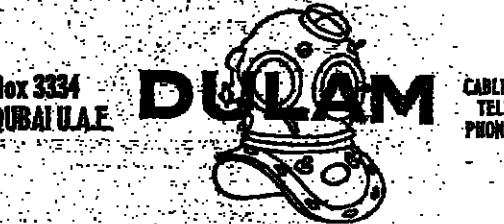
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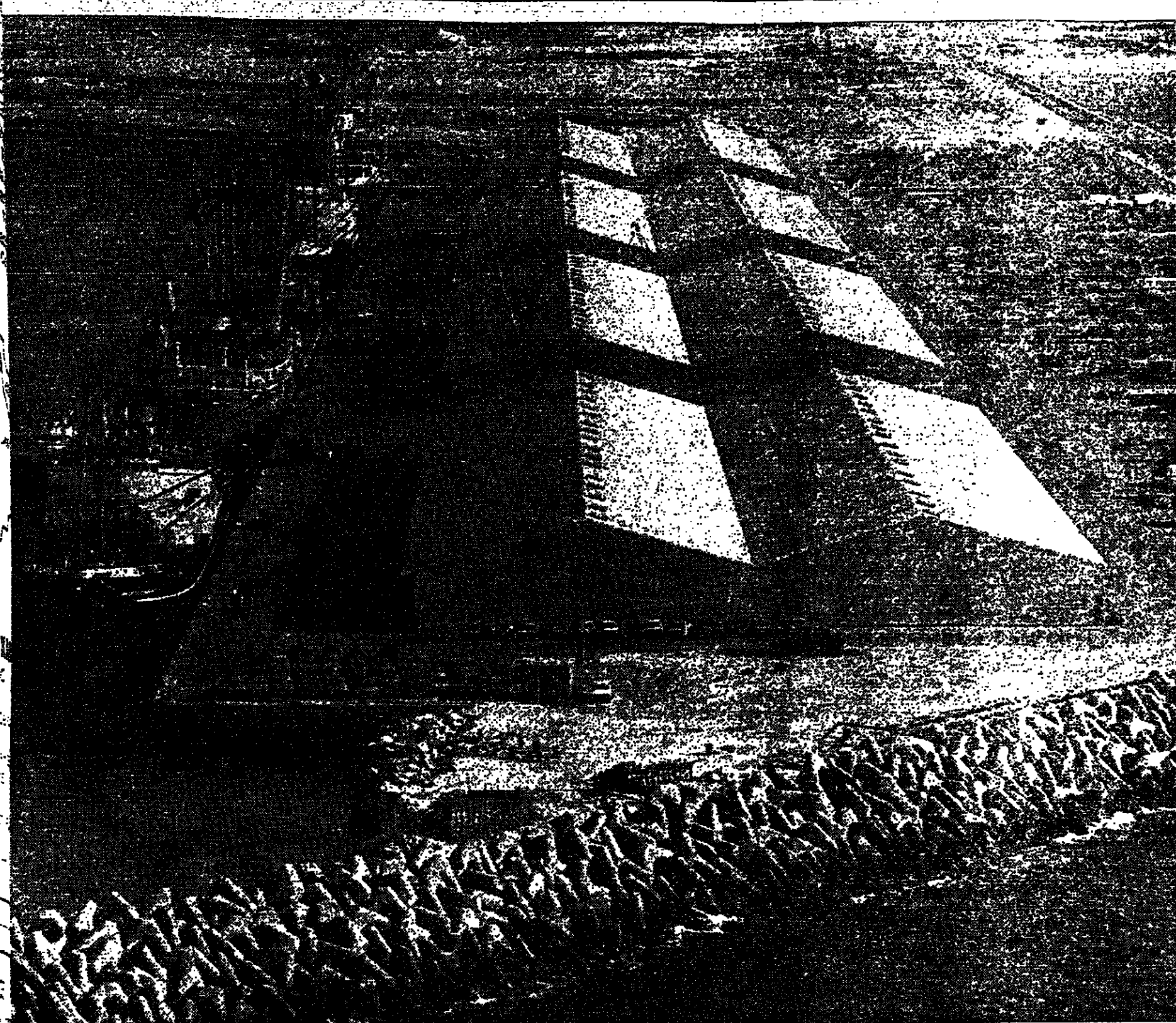
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Rashid, Dubai's new deepwater harbour, to which will shortly be added one of the biggest dry docks in the world.

Massive ship repair complex on reclaimed land

After Christmas an agreement was signed which formally started work on the construction of a massive ship repair complex in Dubai. The complex, valued at £91m and designed to accommodate the repair of ships in service, is envisaged for the future, the Dubai scheme represents one of the imaginative and ambitious engineering projects undertaken in the East. The scheme is complementary to the dry dock facility which is being constructed in the area, although the two will compete for the available land in the Persian Gulf. The scheme is being developed by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries with the balance of the cost being met from other sources. The Dubai scheme is developed by the Dubai Dry Dock Company, signed an agreement for the first stage to go ahead. This included the construction of a 4,000-metre breakwater and ground preparation for the construction of the necessary support buildings for engineering, stores, general services and maintenance offices.

The buildings will be sited on reclaimed land close to the deep water harbour of Port Rashid which was completed in 1972. The facility will include three dry docks which will extend into the enclosed waters of a new harbour. The middle dock will be 525 metres long and 100 metres wide and will be able to accommodate a tanker of one million tons deadweight. The million-tonner has yet to emerge and, although no serious difficulties are foreseen in the construction and operation of such a vessel, increased construction costs and the aftermath of the oil supply crisis, together with prospects for the reopening of the Suez Canal, have almost certainly put back the date for the advent of such a behemoth. However, the docks would permit two of the largest vessels in service, of about 480,000 tons, to be docked simultaneously. The other docks will measure 415 metres by 80 metres and 370 metres by 66 metres. All three will be fitted with swinging caisson gates which will open outwards into the harbour and the docks will have a common floor depth of 12.3 metres below the tidal datum level.

The construction of the docks will centre on the construction of 170 precast concrete caissons, each weighing about 3,000 tonnes. These will be produced on a specially cleared site at a rate of two a week. Once completed they will be sunk on a pre-drilled foundation on the sea bed and filled with sand. When all the caissons are in position and locked together and the end coffer dam is finished, water inside the dock will be pumped out. Once dry, a concrete floor will be laid. The floor of the main central dock alone will cover about 61,900 square metres.

The harbour area will be enclosed by more than two million cubic metres of rock-fill breakwater split into two halves. More than five million cubic metres of seabed dredged from within the harbour will be used to reclaim the area in front of the existing beach for the extensive support facilities. The dry dock is being financed by a combination of sterling export finance and Eurocurrency roll-over credit. The loan agreements involve a sterling loan of £62.5m organized by Lazard Brothers on behalf of Lloyds and Midland banks and the Eurodollar loan of \$110m organized by Lazard and American Express International Banking Corporation acting on behalf of a syndicate of 26 banks representing eight countries. Both loans are being guaranteed by Shaikh Rashid.

Service offered must be good

Repayment of the sterling loan will be over nine years after completion of the facility while repayment of the Eurocurrency loan will be phased over four years from completion. Both the Dubai and the Bahrain projects were commissioned before the full effects of the production cut were felt and it may be that the basis for calculations used in assessing the demand for the facilities has been undermined. Nevertheless the docks can expect business from the developing fleets of the Arab world during the next decade while the major tanker companies whose vessels are engaged in a steady service between the Gulf and the major consuming countries are likely to find the new dock at Dubai an attractive possibility—provided that the service it offers is good.

Because the docks are close to the loading terminals, tankers will be able to enter with their tanks clean and fully free of gas after a ballast voyage from Europe, Japan or the United States and the location of the Dubai complex will mean the minimum of deviation from a vessel's route. In theory therefore the loss of a ship's revenue will be reduced. But owners will be careful to watch the development of the facility and in particular the success of the training scheme for dockyard staff which is being established at Dubai since ship repairing represents a new departure for the country. There is a lack of adequate dry dock facilities for the large oil tankers plying between the major consuming countries of the world and the Persian-Arabian Gulf and if attractive arrangements on the route are provided, and if the experience of the Lisave concern in Portugal is any guide, Dubai dry docks can expect a prosperous future.

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The fine new bridge across the Creek at Dubai. A tunnel is also being dug near the entrance to the Creek to filter off some of the rapidly growing commercial and domestic traffic.

Sights set on making Dubai a Free Port and business centre of Gulf

by Ralph Izzard

The immense scope of the plans for making Dubai the paramount entrepot and industrial centre of the Gulf, dwarfing the efforts of other states, has been outlined by Mahdi al Tajir, UAE Ambassador to Britain, in an interview with *The Times*.

For many years the ambassador has also been a valued adviser on development planning to Sheikh Rashid bin Maktum, Ruler of Dubai and Vice-President of the UAE. Regarding the facilities to be offered, the ambassador said the term "Free Zone" was no longer applicable. Sights had now been set on making Dubai a Free Port. There are to be two "free" industrial zones, one for storage and light industries

immediately behind the port and the adjacent dry dock for supertankers, and one for heavy industries which would be 25 miles to the south in the Jebel Ali area.

Port Rashid, with its 16 berths, has proved so successful that it had been decided to add a further 14 berths. This could be done within the existing port limits. It was being announced that in future import duty on all foods such as rice, sugar, wheat and flour would be waived—2 per cent had hitherto been charged.

Free storage to avoid delays

Merchants will also be allowed free storage space for 20 days in the warehouses that line the port's jetties. The purpose is not only to save money, but to avoid time-wasting delays by speedier handling of goods. Local merchants had previously been given 30 days' free storage, but cutting down the time limit meant that more space would be available which would encourage merchants from other Gulf states to use Dubai's facilities for their imports and re-exports.

The ambassador said the industrial zones behind the port had two purposes: bulk storage, and catering for light industries. The Japanese had shown particular interest in establishing electronics factories, and their skills would be of value in servicing vessels using either the port or the dry dock.

Land in this zone would be offered to companies at a purely nominal rental. Those concerns whose activities were of obvious benefit to Dubai and thus to the UAE economy as a whole, by absorbing labour and imparting technical skills, might well be offered sites free of charge.

Storage capacity would be built up to very large proportions. A plot had already been allocated to a joint venture involving Australian and Arab interests to establish a 15m cold store which would serve not only Dubai but other Gulf states with chilled and frozen meat. Eventually there might be as many as 12 such cold stores as Somalia, Sudan and some East European countries were thinking on similar lines to the Australians. It was also possible that hundreds of tons of butter would be stored. There would be tremendous silo capacity for wheat, rice, sugar and other basic food commodities for regional distribution.

The zone at Jebel Ali, where Cable and Wireless already have their troposcatter station and are building an earth satellite station, would see a huge concentration of heavy industry. A contract for a £33m natural gas plant has just been awarded to Sunningdale of Canada. The plant will supply gas for domestic requirements and also for export. A refinery is to be built with a capacity of 200,000 barrels a day.

A steel mill is to be constructed to produce both sheet and rolled metal to support the super-tanker dry dock project. This would enable repair charges for vessels using the dock to be stabilized, as there would be no price fluctuations caused by scarcities on world markets. The ambassador indicated that a deal may be made with India for the exchange of Dubai oil for Indian iron ore. McDermott, who already have large offshore construction interests in Dubai, were also considering the manufacture of oil pipelines at Jebel Ali in conjunction with the mill.

Possible deal with India

The ambassador indicated that a deal may be made with India for the exchange of Dubai oil for Indian iron ore. McDermott, who already have large offshore construction interests in Dubai, were also considering the manufacture of oil pipelines at Jebel Ali in conjunction with the mill.

Another project is for a 65m cement plant, the largest in the United Arab Emirates.

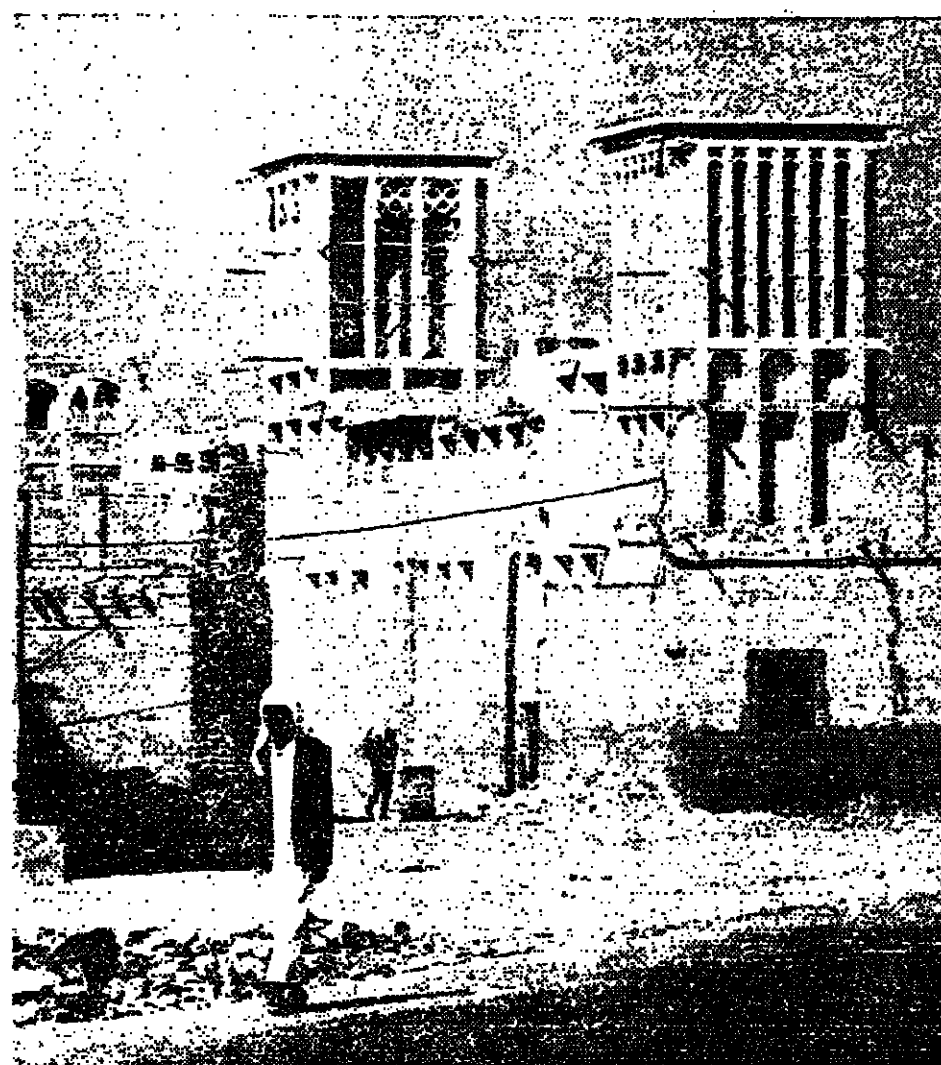
Two new power stations would be built at Jebel Ali. The larger would be a UAE undertaking, supplying a large area of the emirates. The second would be built by the Dubai Government and would help to meet local industrial and domestic requirements.

Costain Civil Engineering, reported to be concerned with £100m worth of construction business in Dubai, are also understood to be moving their headquarters to Jebel Ali.

The ambassador said that to improve urban amenities it is now proposed to provide houses with piped gas. Also under consideration is a plan to supply complete sections of the town with piped air-conditioning from a central source. A pilot scheme in the United States had proved successful.

The dry dock and general industrial expansion would necessitate the building of an extra residential area for about 600 European and American families. Water supplies were sufficient at present. Agricultural and horticultural irrigation would be augmented by supplies from the sewerage system now being built. Extra water would be needed eventually in four or five years, and a plant to desalinate seawater would then be built.

Finally, the ambassador disclosed that serious thought was being given to another big project to build an offshore artificial island to serve as a loading terminal for the largest supertankers. The island would be made near the Dubai Petroleum Company's Al Fatah field which lies about 50 miles off the mainland. The island, on reclaimed land, not platforms, would be 400 acres in area. It would offer vessels a depth of 20 fathoms (120ft), which he considered sufficient even for million-ton super-tankers.



Old houses in the town of Dubai where merchant families still live. Sheikh Rashid has ordered that some must be preserved as part of the country's history. The rooftop "boxes" are an early form of air-conditioning designed to catch a breeze coming from any direction.

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Rapid growth in telecommunications planned

A special correspondent reports that the rapid growth in telecommunications planned for the United Arab Emirates is not only a result of the country's economic development but also a reflection of the country's strategic position as a major international communications hub.

The telecommunications system is being developed by the United Arab Emirates Cable and Wireless, a company which is owned on a 51:49 basis by local interests and IAL.

A variety of other agreements involving either Cable and Wireless or IAL cover the remaining five states, but in spite of this apparent fragmentation direct dialling is available between most states and a high degree of cooperation has evolved.

An example of this is a new coastal cable system which links Dubai with Abu Dhabi town. It has replaced the existing five cables, but in spite of this apparent fragmentation direct dialling is available between most states and a high degree of cooperation has evolved.

Even so, the decision to have a common international outlet is a step towards rationalization which should benefit all the emirates. The new earth station, to be owned and operated by Cable and Wireless, will cost more than £2m and will work to an internationally owned communications satellite in geostationary orbit 22,300 miles over the Indian Ocean.

This will give the emirates the opportunity to have direct access to any public service earth station within the third of the globe which is in the satellite's vision. It will be able to handle all kinds of telecommunication traffic including international telephony, telex, data transmission and colour television. The last facility is, perhaps, something of a luxury because the cost of international television transmissions is extremely high.

One television channel occupies nearly 1,000 telephone circuits. Moreover the signal must travel more than 44,000 miles if it is sent through a satellite and as a consequence the cost can often only be justified if the programme will reach a mass audience, usually measured in millions.

The emirates have a total population of about 300,000, but there is a great deal of interest in the potential of television. A television station already exists at Abu Dhabi and plans are in hand for an enlarged network. The contract for the first phase linking Abu Dhabi to Al Ain has been awarded to Nippon Electric Company of Japan.

The second phase of the system will connect Abu Dhabi with Dubai, Sharjah, Umm al-Qaywayn, Ras al Khaymah and Ajl-Fujairah. Work has begun on a colour television station in Dubai, which is expected to be operational within a year, and there will be television broadcasting stations at each of the other places.

Looked at strictly from the point of view of international trade, however, telephony and telex are much clearer indicators of economic expansion than television. They are the fastest growth sectors in the field of international telecommunication and probably provide the most accurate guide to the level of business activity.

According to a survey published last year by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, the percentage increase of international telephone calls through Abu Dhabi has not fallen below 159 per cent during the latest four years to be reviewed. Statistics made available by Cable and Wireless show that international telephony in Dubai during the operational year 1972-74 totalled 2,200,000 minutes and an increase of 54 per cent in the year just ended is predicted.

Growth is also being experienced in telex traffic. The statistics for Dubai show 566,000 minutes of use, with an increase of 37 per cent expected during the latest operational year. Naturally, such rates of expansion could produce operational bottlenecks unless plans were implemented to contain demand. As a consequence, computer-controlled electronic telex exchanges are to be installed in Abu Dhabi and Dubai.

They will offer subscribers a number of advantages. The existing three-minute minimum for a telex call will be reduced to one minute for automatic calls. Customers will also be able to make multiple address calls and be automatically advised of the duration of their calls. The speed of connection to distant subscribers will be far quicker than the previous manual systems.

Each exchange has a usual capacity of about 2,000 lines, and an ultimate capacity of 4,000 lines. Initially, however, they will not be equipped for full use.

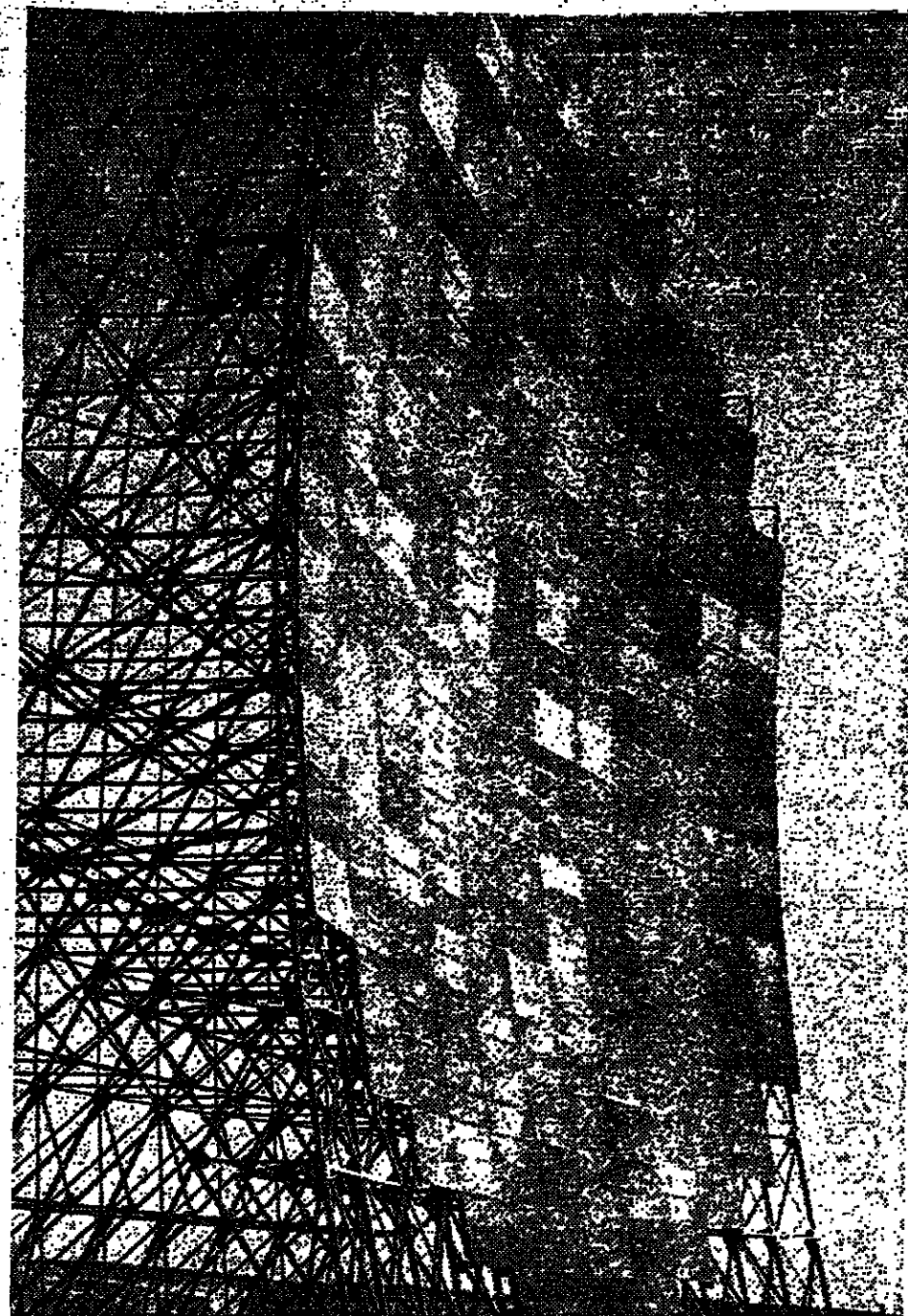
This level of activity in territories which not long ago were regarded as little more than backwaters of the expansion. One of the lesser-known facts about the Peninsula cannot be dismissed as the result of an oil boom. Traditionally, Dubai has always been a centre of entrepôt trade, only a telephone call from home.

In tourism, as in other areas of business, telecommunications must be expected to complement and stimulate the creation of new avenues of trade. The economies which do not rely heavily on income from oil. It is, therefore, not surprising that an international or at advanced stages of consultancy is drawing up a planning, tourism feasibility study which is expected to provide guidelines for future development.

Visitors will be tempted by the prospect of beautiful beaches, tranquil fishing villages, spectacular mountains, the inevitable desert, unlimited sunshine and the promise of archaeological treasure hunts. The emirates realize, however, that better internal communications will be needed before a big increase in tourism is possible.

More hotels will need to be built and they in turn will generate the need for further telecommunication expansion. One of the lessons learnt elsewhere in the world is that although people may go on holiday to get away from it all, a large proportion still expect to be able to contact home.

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One of a pair of radio towers, 90ft high and 90ft wide, at Jebel Ali in Dubai. They are part of a Cable and Wireless system designed to provide 72 high-grade voice circuits to Bahrain, and which is now being expanded.

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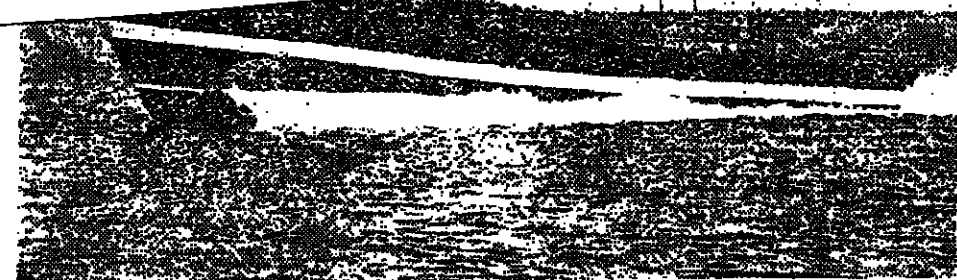
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Cold houses and winter crops aid agriculture's growing role

by Tim Owen

Winter cultivation of vegetables in the open, and refrigerated greenhouses for the summer—such is the pattern of agriculture as developed in the United Arab Emirates on the southern shores of the Gulf, where the methods employed in temperate climates are stood on their heads.

The two problems facing agriculture in the UAE are excessive heat for much of the year and a permanent shortage of water. Artificial means have therefore to be used to create the basic conditions for agriculture. Fresh water either has to be brought in from elsewhere or obtained by methods such as desalination of sea water, both of which are costly in men and money.

Artificial methods also have to be used for growing vegetables outside the brief cool winter season, and these again are costly. However as the alternatives are the import of fresh fruit and vegetables from Lebanon and even farther afield, the expense involved when measured against the financial background of these oil-producing states makes these methods a viable enterprise.

The state of Ras al Khaimah lying at the eastern extremity of the UAE on the southern coast of the Gulf, close under the massive mountains of the northern Hajar range, is climatically the best endowed of all the emirates for agriculture. In which a high proportion of the population is engaged, it not only receives the greatest amount of the meagre winter rainfall that falls along the coast, but it also has the benefit of the run-off from the Hajar mountains.

It has for a long time been the source of winter-grown vegetables for the towns along the coast. In 1955 an Agricultural Trials Centre, aided financially by the Trucial States Council, was opened at Diddaga, 20 miles inland from Ras al Khaimah town, to improve agricultural methods. The centre has developed steadily from modest beginnings and now has an agricultural school, experimental farm, veterinary clinic and livestock farm.

The Emir of Ras al Khaimah, Shaikh Saqr, has always shown great interest in the centre and the development of agriculture in the state, and set an example by sending his son and heir, Shaikh Khalid, to study agricultural methods in the United Kingdom. Sons of farmers are encouraged to enrol in the school, and free land is offered to those who wish to start their own farms after completing their training.

The many private farms, irrigated by well water, which have benefited from the help and advice of the trials centre, including the introduction of fruit and vegetables not previously grown in the area, now produce during the winter most of the vegetables normally grown in temperate climates, as well as tropical and semi-tropical fruits such as mangoes, pawpaws, bananas, citrus fruits, grapes and pomegranates.

Tobacco is also grown, but mostly for local consumption. Livestock breeding is playing an increasingly important part in farming. Great efforts are being made

to improve stock by cross-breeding, and a milk pasteurization plant has been installed.

Ras al Khaimah has always exported agricultural produce to its neighbours, but with improved methods and the expansion of farming, agriculture is playing an increasing role in the economy, and its produce is being exported more widely in the Gulf.

The limitation on the production of vegetables in Ras al Khaimah is of course a seasonal one, confined to the winter months, and this has given rise to a remarkable and successful experiment in agricultural production in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi, started in 1970 for the purpose of producing vegetables in the summer as well as the winter. Here, on a sandy spit on Sadiyat Island, near the island and town of Abu Dhabi, a team of Americans from the University of Arizona under Dr James Riley has set up the Arid Lands Research Centre, financed by the Abu Dhabi Government, to study growing vegetables by intensive crop methods.

Producing through all the year

Essentially, the method used is the desalination of sea water for irrigation, and into this are mixed chemical nutrients. These are fed by small plastic tubes to each of the plants, which are grown in the sand in vast glass-houses and smaller polythene houses. As the summer temperatures outside are well over 100°F by day, the houses are cooled and humidified by sucking in air through curtains of waste water from the desalination plant.



Looking out over the Grand Mosque towards the sea in Abu Dhabi town.

The results are astonishing. Yields of 70 tons, an acre for tomatoes are higher than those from conventional greenhouses, and many times the yield of field-grown vegetables. There are also the advantages of freedom from pests, rapid growth (tomatoes crop in three months), and the ability to produce vegetables throughout the year. More than 170 varieties of vegetables have been tested, and those cultivated for production range from turnips to aubergines.

The capital cost of the scheme is considerable, and production costs are high, but even so prices are lower than those for fresh vegetables from outside the UAE. After meeting the requirements of local markets it is intended to export vegetables throughout the year to other parts of the Gulf.

At Al Ain in the Buraimi Oasis, where the Emirate of Abu Dhabi borders on the Sultanate of Oman, another experimental agriculture project was started in 1967. Here also intensive crop farming is carried out in the open in conditions similar to those at Diddaga in Ras al Khaimah. Shaikh Zayid was Governor of Al Ain before his accession as Emir, and it has always been of particular interest to him as he supervised the construction of new irrigation canals.

The six oases of Buraimi and the existence of *fajals* (man-made underground streams of fresh water) which bring water from the Hajar mountains of Oman many miles away. The areas under cultivation have been greatly increased in recent years by the renovation of *fajals* and the construction of new canals. Hundreds of diesel-operated water pumps have been

distributed to local farmers to bring further areas under cultivation. Yields per acre have been greatly increased by means of artificial fertilisers, improved strains of seeds, and better farming methods.

Agriculture, which has always played a large part in the lives of the inhabitants of that part of the UAE which lies on the Gulf of Oman on the other side of the Hajar mountains, is being expanded.

Roads are being constructed

In these regions the main limiting factor hitherto has been the lack of communications, as they have been cut off from the rest of the UAE by the Hajar mountains, and the sea route has provided the best means of communication. Now roads are being built. Unlike the rest of the UAE this is an area of mountains, deep valleys and a narrow coastal plain. Cultivable ground rather than water shortage is the problem. Date gardens are extensive where the land permits, and these are irrigated by well water, the water table being about 8ft below the surface. In the inland valleys the date gardens are irrigated by *fajals*. The run-off from the Hajar mountains provides substantial reserves of underground water. Tropical fruits, tobacco, onions, aubergines, tomatoes and peppers are grown among the date gardens.

Smaller agricultural projects have been started in Sharjah and some of the smaller emirates, but these cater largely for local needs. There always has been a limited export of agricultural produce from Ras al Khaimah. What then are the prospects of expanding this export market? Other states in the area are also making great efforts to develop agriculture wherever possible, and whatever means possible.

As in the construction of international airports and seaports, prestige is apt to play a large part as sound economics. Nevertheless, the wealth created by the oil industries is both attracting immigrants into these states and raising the standard of living of the inhabitants. In a few years eating habits will change drastically and there will be increased demands for different types of food.

New the fishing industry is taking on a new dimension as exportable fish being taken seriously. The UAE is equipped as it is, one on the coast, one on the Gulf, which is also sandy, the other on the other side of the Hajar mountains, with deep off shore fishing grounds. These contrasting conditions create different kinds of fish, which the Gulf has the greater variety of than any other fishing grounds in the world. The UAE is developing the practice of the south coast Persian Gulf.

In the Gulf of fishing grounds have a variety of deep-water and at certain times year vast shoals of small sardine fish, where the nets are set and then large mounds of fish for fish maw. The stench is along the rocky beach and often unappealing, so far as unappealing.

A fleet of modern trawlers, counter-communications, prerequisites of fishing industry in the world, and have to be acquired the full potential of the UAE. The Emirates can be for export purposes.

Fishing, much more than agriculture, has been a traditional occupation of the Arabs of the coast, both for pearls and for fish. The great fleets of dhows that used to go out to the pearl fishing grounds, each August from Kuwait, Bahrain and the Trucial Coast no longer exist, the trade having been killed by the cultured pearl fishery of Japan, but local fishing has continued, and dried fish is traded with the tribes of the interior.

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Legal climate encourages investment

by Neil G. McNeill

The legal entity with which we are concerned is that formerly known as the Trucial States and comprising the seven emirates of Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Sharjah, Ajman, Umm al Qaywayn, Ras al Khaimah and Al Fujairah, which until December, 1971, were in a collective treaty relationship with the United Kingdom.

At the time of ultimate retrocession of British jurisdiction, there were two separate jurisdictions, each administered by a separate system of courts. To this was added a third, administered by the federal courts of the United Arab Emirates—the new sovereign Islamic state formed by the Trucial States.

The last mentioned of these residual jurisdictions is concerned largely with constitutional and federal matters as well as disputes to which the union is a party or suits arising in the permanent federal capital. The remaining jurisdictions vary somewhat among the individual emirates, but may be outlined generally.

The first is that administered by the Sharia courts, which extends broadly either by law or as a matter of practice to disputes arising between local citizens or matters touching Islamic personal law. Such jurisdiction is exercised according to the laws of the particular emirate in accordance with the principles of Islamic jurisprudence.

The second is that administered by the local civil courts and extends to all matters not falling within the jurisdiction of the Sharia courts. Here the law applied is expressly enacted, law and the provisions of the Sharia law. The civil courts can, and do, look also to local usage and custom and, in consonance with the principles of natural justice, law and equity, to the general body of civil law applied in other countries.

France. They are, therefore, receptive to arguments based upon the laws and jurisprudence from these and like sources.

The general legal climate for foreign trade and investment, therefore, varies according to the individual emirates, each of which naturally reflects the personality and interests of its ruler, who in turn is influenced by the economic strength of his state and the requirements of his peoples. Broadly speaking, however, the climate is a favourable one.

This is easily noticed in Dubai, for example, which, though today an oil state of no mean size, has never regarded itself as such nor looked to oil as the principal source of its development and growth. Here the keen interest and enthusiasm of its Ruler, as well as his indefatigable energy and perspicacity in matters of commerce and industry, aided by an able body of advisers, are evident in the tremendous growth in this emirate since his accession, and markedly in the past few years. This has been nurtured by the freedom and encouragement given to the establishment of local and international banks and other financial institutions, as well as to the liberal policies adopted in relation to foreign businesses and the incorporation locally of companies formed by emirate decree.

In Abu Dhabi rapid growth is also evident, though here the obvious benefits of huge oil wealth are everywhere manifest. Also, being the temporary federal capital, Abu Dhabi plays an important political and diplomatic role. Nevertheless, the foreign commercial concerns and investment are also to be seen. Prevailing policy is, however, to promote local participation in most activities, whether directly or by means of local agents or sponsors.

Another notable emirate is Sharjah, which, under the guidance of a vigorous and energetic ruler and with the imminent prospect of large oil revenues, is beginning to reassert some of its former influence. While the discovery of oil has been an important factor the private sector is not ignored, and the Ruler (who has the added advantage to foreigners of being fluent in English) is also keen to encourage foreign trade and investment. Added encouragement may also be given to those prepared to accept some local participation.

The remaining emirates tend to follow a similar pattern, but as yet are still in earlier stages of emergence and their growth is tempered by economic considerations. As a result, the United Arab Emirates, however, they benefit increasingly from federal wealth.

Since retrocession there has not been much new commercial legislation. This owes much to an appreciation of the need for uniformity within the federation, and the fact that most important legislative (and, to some extent, executive) power is vested in the federal authorities. The Federal Government, on the other hand, has been too preoccupied with setting up its own administrative machinery, and in bringing itself more effectively into being to produce a great deal yet in the way of commercial legislation.

A start has been made with the UAE Currency Board Law, 1973, which safeguards the currency and controls and regulates the establishment of banking institutions within the federation. In addition to the permission of individual rulers, the fact is sometimes given to the approval of the Currency Board is now required before a bank may set up of local interest, and no business, high on the list of persons prepared to take other priorities must also be part in the fortunes of the federal companies' law and area. A prudent businessman commercial code and a trade or investor will give due marks and status law, as thought to the possible effect as a federal law, and as thought to the possible effect as a federal law, and as thought to the possible effect as a federal law.

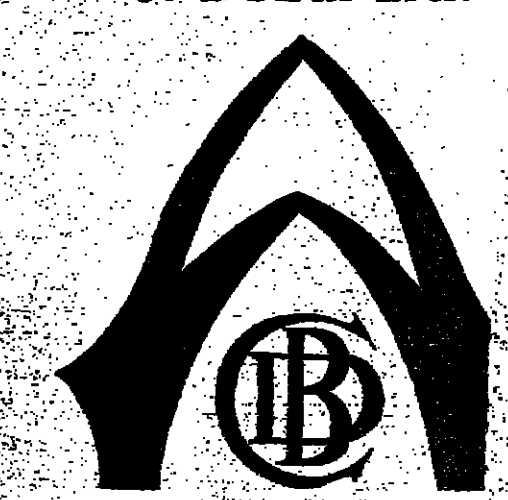
There are no exchange control regulations and none is foreseen. Income tax remains a matter for individual emirates, though the several income tax decrees in force are closely similar. As a matter of practice, however, income tax is normally levied only upon oil producing and banking companies, other local and foreign companies being largely exempt. Individuals and firms are not affected. No distinction is made legally or in practice between local companies and those with local participation, and foreign companies.

The remaining area for consideration is where disputes may arise between contracting parties. This raises questions of the enforceability of contracts, the validity of a choice of a foreign law as that of the contract, and arbitration.

These are of even greater complexity in which generalisations are extremely difficult and even dangerous. In principle, however, it can be said that carefully drawn contracts will normally be upheld and that, if due care and attention is given in drafting, the courts will normally apply the principles of civil law to uphold the customary provisions of the contract, and arbitration.

The courts will also normally respect a contractual choice of law and a reference to arbitration, though, like courts everywhere, they will resist any suggestion of their jurisdiction. The commercial attraction to foreign trade and investment no doubt exists, and there are exciting opportunities. The legal climate is favourable to growth in trade and the encouragement of investment. Preference is sometimes given to the approval of the Currency Board is now required before a bank may set up of local interest, and no business, high on the list of persons prepared to take other priorities must also be part in the fortunes of the federal companies' law and area. A prudent businessman commercial code and a trade or investor will give due marks and status law, as thought to the possible effect as a federal law, and as thought to the possible effect as a federal law.

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Ralph Izzard gives sketches of three leading businesses which point up the wide-ranging trading interests of the Gulf

Brothers whose 'biggest small store' just grew

Mohammad bin Masood and Sons is possibly Abu Dhabi's most powerful private business with wide-ranging interests. It is now owned by three brothers: Ahmed, Masood, who is chairman of the Abu Dhabi Chamber of Commerce and a member of the Abu Dhabi Legislative Council; Khamis, who is deputy chairman of the UAE Federal Council and a director of the Abu Dhabi Telephone and Telegraph Co.; and Abdullah Masood, who has not entered politics.

The founder of the firm, their father Mohammad, had started his career as a pearl diver in the early 1930s. But the family fortunes declined in the early 1930s when the Japanese cultured pearl industry started again in Abu Dhabi, which was then little more than a fishing village. As Abdullah says: "All the stores were small then, but ours was the biggest small one." Business picked up to such an extent that in 1958 the brothers opened a branch store in Bahrain cement and have the biggest branch store in the Gulf. In those days of many arduous journeys of many hours across desert and sea, Abdullah was made branch manager. It was not until 1966, with the accession of Sheikh Zayed and the release of vast sums of oil money for development purposes, that the firm really took off. The company are now agents for Lison, Blackstone, Daisun, Elex, and other building materials. They have other for many private villas. They own an aluminium factory for turning extruded metal into door and window frames and other building materials. They have other for many private villas. They own an aluminium factory for turning extruded metal into door and window frames and other building materials. They have other for many private villas.

From shipping to ice cream

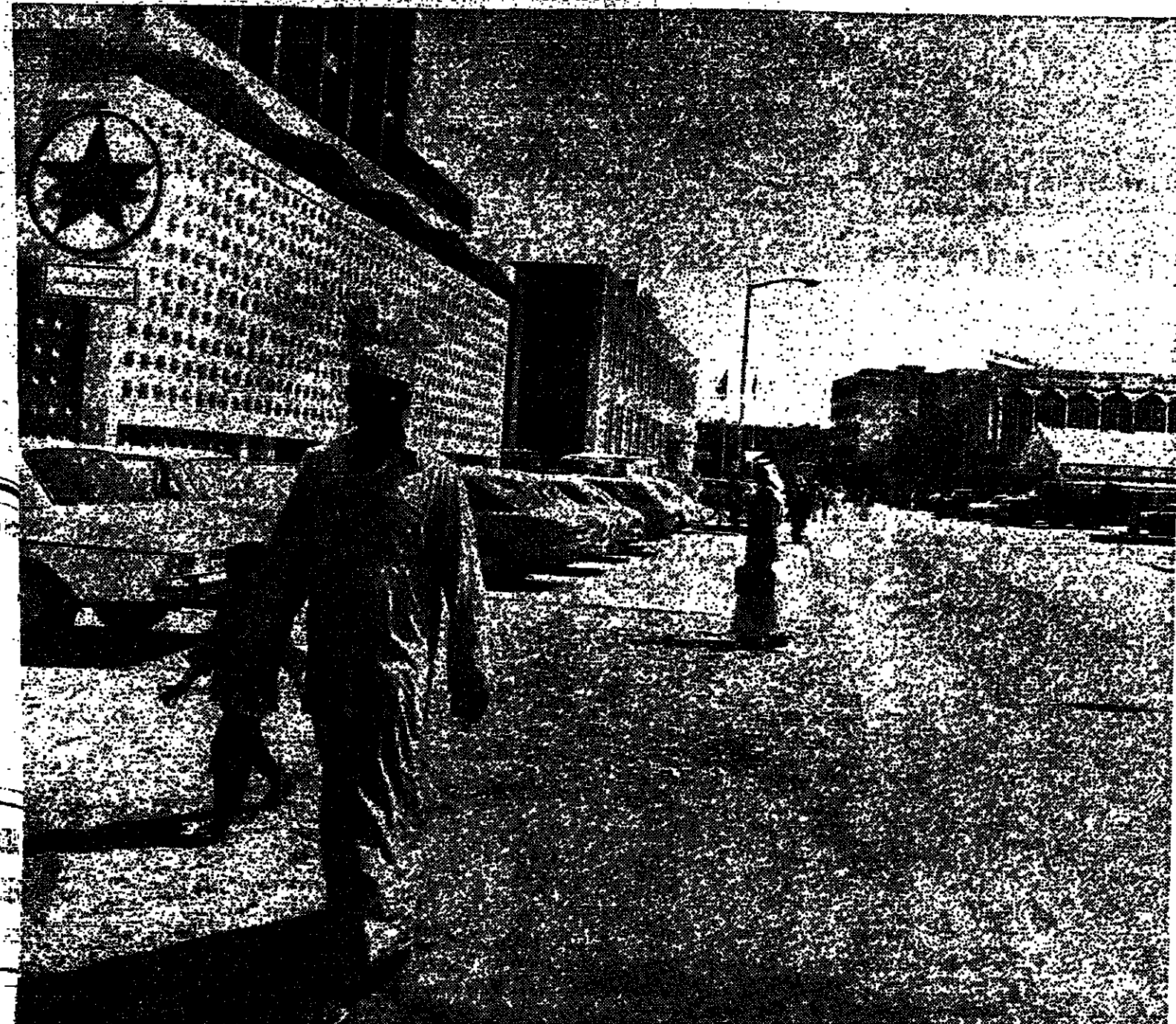
One of the most prosperous firms in Dubai is Galadari Brothers. The three brothers, who are the present owners, are Abdul Rahim Galadari, Abdul Wahab Galadari and Abdul Latif Galadari. Their father, Ibrahim, who has only recently died aged 92, was a prosperous pearl merchant who survived the collapse of the industry and in 1933 founded a business for the import and reexport of foodstuffs, grain and textiles. This grew through the years with the inclusion of commercial agencies and additional lines in general merchandise. Today the firm has a subsidiary, Galadari Engineering Workshops, whose marine fabrication branch finally settled in Dubai in 1972. Their father, Ibrahim, who has only recently died aged 92, was a prosperous pearl merchant who survived the collapse of the industry and in 1933 founded a business for the import and reexport of foodstuffs, grain and textiles. This grew through the years with the inclusion of commercial agencies and additional lines in general merchandise. Today the firm has a subsidiary, Galadari Engineering Workshops, whose marine fabrication branch finally settled in Dubai in 1972.

The brothers also own the Intercontinental Hotel, originally scheduled to open in January 1975 with 335 rooms but which is already being extended to provide an additional 320 rooms. They also have an ice-cream factory which manufactures the products of J. Lyons & Co under licence. Feasibility studies are now being made on the expansion of this side of the business. Brothers becoming the largest distributors of ice-cream in the Gulf.

Mass employer came from hard school

Most of the old-established businesses in Dubai look back with a shudder at the 1940s, long after most other great depression which hit the Gulf pearling industry in the early 1930s. The acute dealers in pearls survived, for many of them also owned small shipchandlers' stores which had supplied the pearling fleet and which could be used as a basis to build up other interests. The position was far worse for families such as that of Juma Al Majid, now the head of many prosperous companies and a wealthy man by any standards. His father was a nakhadha, the owner of a pearling dhow, who sailed with the crew and knew no other calling.

Al Majid's father struggled on until well into the 1940s, long after most other great depression which hit the Gulf pearling industry in the early 1930s. The acute dealers in pearls survived, for many of them also owned small shipchandlers' stores which had supplied the pearling fleet and which could be used as a basis to build up other interests. The position was far worse for families such as that of Juma Al Majid, now the head of many prosperous companies and a wealthy man by any standards. His father was a nakhadha, the owner of a pearling dhow, who sailed with the crew and knew no other calling.



The growing prosperity of Dubai, entrepot trade centre par excellence, reflected in its modern commercial buildings. Its importance as the area's port is being recognized by the building of a large ship repair complex.

Shortage of technicians makes education a priority

United Arab Emirates Education. Two years later, when an almost total lack of technicians killed manpower in its brackets among its nationals for its services its rapidly expanding. The economy has at far too fast a rate, some years to come, the responsibility of administrative and responsible positions within the industries enforce continue to be by expatriates. preference, these are from the Arab world, from Jordan, Egypt, Sudan, with Muslim also producing a tal quota.

In the three technical secondary schools 30 courses allow for specialization in general engineering, motor-vehicle maintenance, carpentry and cabinet making, and electrical installation work leading to advanced City and Guild examinations and the opportunity for further studies abroad. The curriculum also covers Arabic and English typing, mathematics and accounting, office practice, commercial law, commercial geography and business administration, culminating in Royal Society of Arts examinations.

Today education is given the highest priority throughout the UAE and, with the rapid multiplication of schools, there are about 37,000 pupils, with a rise to 60,000 expected in the next two years. In 1953, there was not a school in all the Emirates making up on. It is true that the scattered had small seminaries to them where small boys, swaying on led by a recited verses from an until they knew heart. But this was education available. and in the education was taken by where a school for was opened in 1953 with assistance, and others provided by Department of

Education is compulsory over the age of six and every encouragement is given to the pupil and the parents. All education is free, as are school uniforms, books, equipment, meals and transport. Sharjah achieved another first in education by opening the first trade school in 1958, with a single class of 18 boys in training to become skilled artisans. A similar school was opened in Dubai in January, 1964, and a third at Ras al Khaymah in 1969. These three trade schools have now been upgraded to technical secondary schools and with standards rising generally six years of primary education is now required as an entrance qualification. In 1972 Dubai had 244 students, Sharjah 80 and Ras al Khaymah 52. At Ras al Khaymah there is now also a small agricultural training school, attached to the experimental farm at Digdagga.

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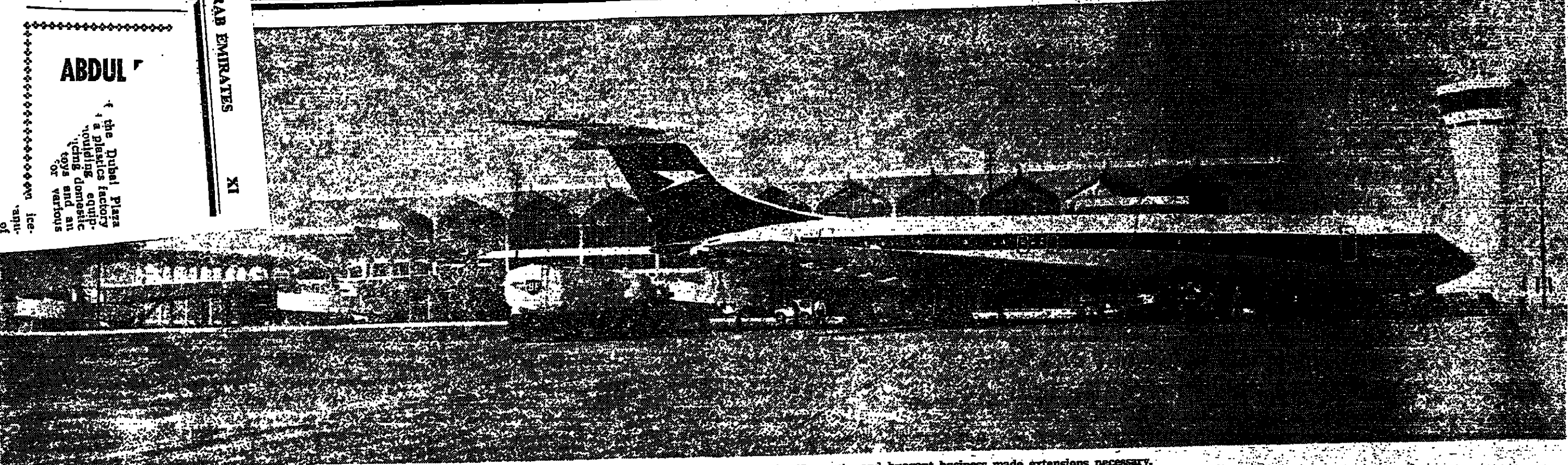
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ABDUL



Dubai international airport, built by Costain Civil Engineering, a custom-designed terminal to handle jumbo jets. It was completed in 12 months and buoyant business made extensions necessary.

Air staging posts ready for further expansion under impetus of fuel crisis

by Arthur Reed
Air Correspondent

From the birth of long-distance civil aviation soon after the First World War the Gulf has been an important staging post on world routes, but the airline industry—and its many subsidiaries—have been given an enormous boost in recent years with the development of the oil exploration industry.

The rulers of the United Arab Emirates have been quick to appreciate the benefits which their countries would receive from aviation. In the early days of the oil boom spending on expensive new facilities was probably too high in some places. Hardheadedness has since developed, although the huge revenue from oil is helping to ensure the equipment being put in is the best.

British companies, and notably International Aeradio, the British Airways subsidiary, and the civil engineers Richard Costain, are playing a major part in assisting this development which has already resulted in some UAE airports reaching technical levels normally expected at the major international airports in Europe and North America.

Many of the big international airlines use the Gulf airports as transit

points, and the area now boasts its own airline, Gulf Air. The Gulf Aviation Company's history goes back to March, 1950, when operations were begun with Auster and Anson aircraft between Bahrain, Dhahran, Doha and Sharjah.

BUAC became shareholders in 1951 to help in re-equipping with Dove airliners, and since then the company's network has expanded to embrace Muscat, Abu Dhabi, Kuwait, Dubai, Shiraz, Bandar Abbas, Cairo, Karachi, Bombay and Beirut.

Gulf Aviation has played an important role in the business of oil exploration in supplying the transport needs of the various companies operating both on and offshore.

Fleet will be increased

The Gulf Air fleet now includes BAC 1-11, Fokker F27, Skyvan, Beechcraft and Britten-Norman Islander aircraft. Two VC10s have recently been acquired to carry on the services between the Gulf and London which the airline has been operating for the past two years with aircraft of this type and crews leased from British Airways. The VC10 fleet is to be increased to four by the end of this year.

Gulf Aviation is now totally owned by Qatar, Bah-

rain, the UAE and Oman. At the first meeting of the new board which took place in mid-April, it was decided to study wide-body airliners against a future decision to buy one of these types for international routes. The board agreed that a wide-body type should be introduced into service by 1976.

Interests in associated aspects of airline operation have developed as Gulf Aviation has grown. The company took the initiative in 1967 in forming the Bahrain Hotels Company which now has hotels in Bahrain and Doha, with a third under construction in Muscat.

A new company was formed in 1970 called Gulf Helicopters to exploit the potential of this type of aircraft in the area, particularly with the oil exploration industry. Gulf Aviation holds 74 per cent of the equity, the balance being with British Airways Helicopters, who are also technical advisers to Gulf Helicopters.

The marketing name of Gulf Aviation was changed to Gulf Air last year. A new livery rapidly followed, displaying the colours of the partner states. Gulf Air's VC10s are already operating on the international network, which includes Bombay, Cairo and Beirut in addition to London. They are repainted in white with gold lettering, and with a red, green and maroon "cheat

line running along the side of the fuselage.

One of the UAE airports which has developed surprisingly quickly is that in Dubai. It was only 15 years ago, in 1959, that Inter-national Aeradio Ltd was invited by the Ruler to build, equip and manage a new international airport for him. IAL called in Costain, and within a few weeks a joint survey team had gone out to the Gulf.

Flooding was one of the problems

The area was no novelty to the men from IAL, for the company had been operating the technical services at Sharjah airport in the shakhdom next door for a decade or more. The survey produced the recommendation that an airport should be built with a single runway, taxi-track, aircraft apron, terminal building, air-traffic control, fire service, power, water and sanitation, the whole facility able to handle aircraft up to and including the DC3 Dakota.

Ironically, although the area around Dubai is flat desert, flooding was one of the worst problems encountered by the airport planners. From December to February the swell moving south-east down the Arabian

Gulf ahead of a cold front can be driven far inland by strong, squally *shamsals* (a local wind), and although the local rainfall is only 3.89in annually it is liable to fall "all at once".

IAL and Costain completed the work in approximately 12 months, but it was not long before the buoyant nature of the business in the area proved that extensions were necessary.

By November, 1970, the Ruler of Dubai was signing a £2.7m contract with Costain for the design and execution of an international airport. The work comprised largely the construction of a hard runway, a new taxiway, and the installation of new lighting, the aim being to make the airport capable of accepting the new generation of jumbo jets then coming into full-scale international use.

The new contract was prompted by the fact that the number of passengers using Dubai airport during the previous three years had doubled, while movement of freight had trebled. At the same time Costain was carrying through a £4.1m contract for a new terminal building at the airport under the terms of which they had responsibility for both design and construction.

Opened by the Ruler in May, 1971, the terminal won acclaim throughout the world of aviation for its good looks in a field where

beauty is at a premium. Designed on three storeys, it is 110 metres long and has a total enclosed floor area of 13,400 sq metres.

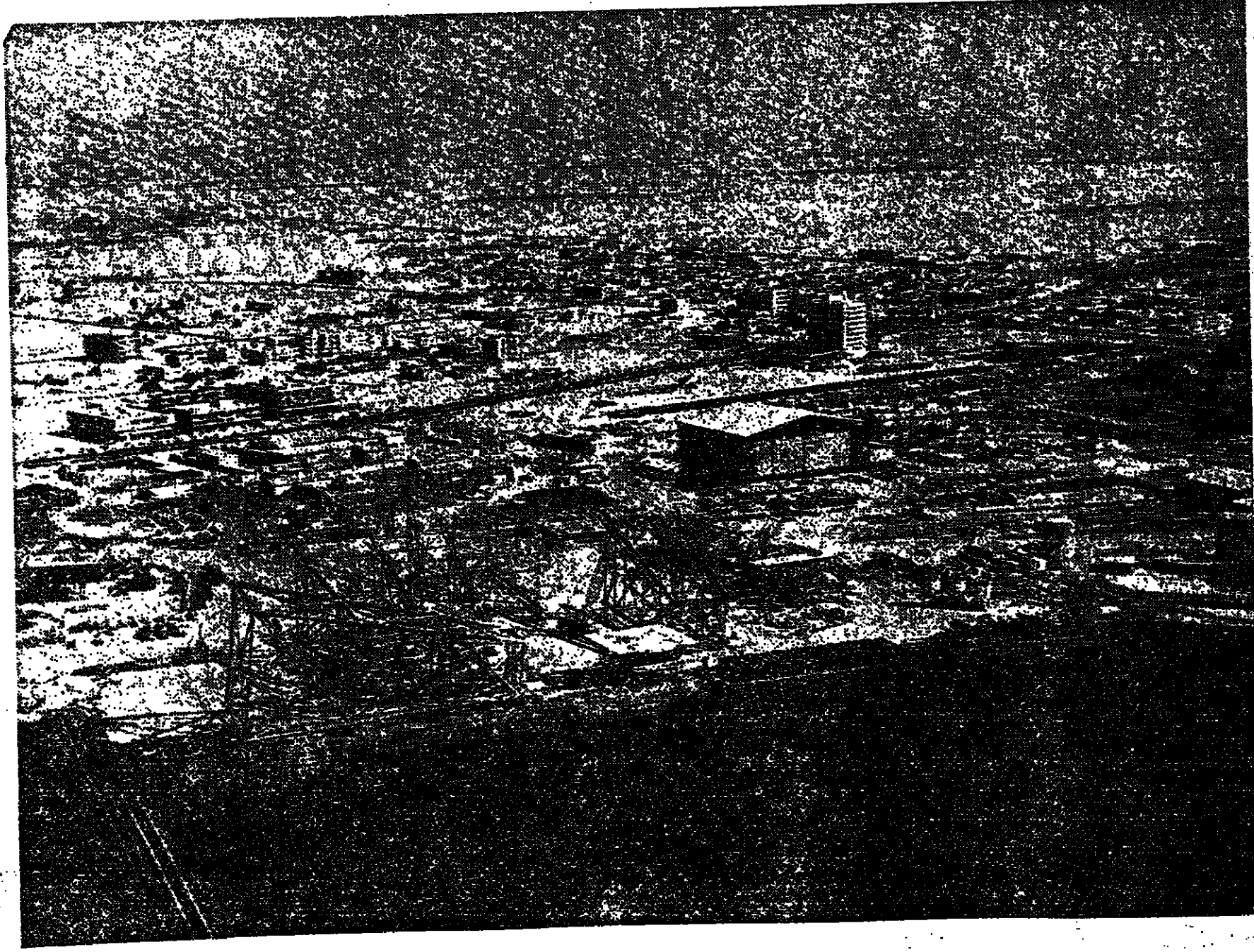
At Abu Dhabi plans are well advanced for the construction of a new international airport, and tenders have been put out. At the existing airport, Inter-national Aeradio is responsible for the operation of air traffic control, and for the operation and the maintenance of the aviation telecommunications facilities. A meteorological officer is also provided. A subsidiary company, Aeradio Technical Services, provides the supply, installation, and maintenance of all types of radio and electronic equipment.

In Sharjah International Aeradio has provided the technical services at the airport since 1948 and continues to operate and maintain the air traffic control facilities, aviation telecommunications services, and navigational aids. In addition, the company provides the airport fire services.

All the airport developments in the UAE are capable of big expansion in the future. The rulers are very much aware of the fact that against the background of the energy crisis, their area could become one of the most vital in the world to the aviation industry in the years ahead.



Abu Dhabi airport is typical of the modern public buildings going up in the Gulf.



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